IMPOSSIBLE

to tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 188 BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS, whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition:

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug.	DELTA •	..	7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	.. MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	.. MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..	16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..	16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..	8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOREA * ..	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..	16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.	..	11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..	16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	.. MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..	16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	..	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	.. NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	.. NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..	16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI	..	16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

•Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only: proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Aug.	BARALA ..	Buarshvia Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & S Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	6374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
•Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29th Sep

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	258	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,562
Reserve Fund		25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
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Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
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Gujra	Multan City	Simla
Hafizabad		Srinagar

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
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W. LAMB (Offg.).
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LONDON OFFICE:
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MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

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Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Mercara
Bassein	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bellary	Mirzapore
Benares	Montgomery
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bezwada	Mooltan
Bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Murree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarpur
Broach	Muzaffarnagar
Bulandshahr	Muttra
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Myingyan
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nadiad
Calicut	Nandyal
Cawnpore	Nagpore
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nainital
Chittagong	Narayanguage
Chandpore	Nasik
Coconada	Negapatam
Cochin	Nellore
Coimbatore	Nowshera
Colombo	Ootacamund
Conjeeveram (Out Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuddalore	Patna
Cuddapah	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuttack	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Dacca	Poona
Dehra Dun	Poona City
Darjeeling	Purnea
Delhi	Quetta
Dalhousie	Rajahmundry
Dhanbad	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhulia	Raipur
Dibrugarh	Rangoon
Erode	Rangpur
Ellore	Rawalpindi
Etawah	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ferozepore	Saharanpur
Farrukhabad	Salem
Fyzabad	Sargodha
Gaya	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gorakhpur	Serajgunge
Godhra	Sholapur
Gujranwala	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hapur (Pay Office)	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Thana
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Tirupur
Jaipur	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Ujjain
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur (City)	Vizianagram
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Vizagapatam
Khamgaon	Wardha
Khandwa	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
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J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

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PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

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For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Manager,
Bombay Branch

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aches, pains, swelling, sprain stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—

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of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
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CONCESSION RATES

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CLASSIFIED SHORT

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PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

WANTED CANDIDATES for appointment as Forest Rangers in the Bombay Presidency after training at the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications, Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, Poona, by 1st September, 1925. (2) Form of application is not prescribed but applications should be accompanied by certain certificates, etc. (3) For detailed rules, see "Bombay Government Gazette", Part 1, dated 23rd July 1925 or of subsequent weeks. Applications not conforming to those rules will not be taken into consideration.
A. 23704

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YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 9-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B, Rawalpindi.
M Ts.

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WANTED—CASHIER and a FOREIGN CORRESPONDING CLERK. Those with security need apply, to Box No. 930 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1615

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT HINDOO GENTLEMAN well versed in English literature, correspondence and general office routine etc., wants to serve as an Office Assistant. Apply to Box No. 931 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R1616

GUJARATI, B.C.S., New York University, School of Commerce, wants POSITION with commercial firm. Apply Box No. 914 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1614

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SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170. Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

ONE BLOCK IS TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos. Rent Rs. 225. Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1572

TO LET at Andheri—GROUND FLOOR of the house No. 41, near the Railway Station. Apply Within.
C R1603

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

TO LET—FLATS with spacious drawing room, bedrooms and bathroom electric and gas fittings, at 135, Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney. Apply to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
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THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonies from old students and the famous PROSPECTS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.
M

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10/-. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1349

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

MEDICAL.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for a Hindoo Doctor, to buy a running well-equipped DISPENSARY in thick Hindoo locality. Apply Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R1578

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WANTED in Khandesh, Berar or Punjab side, a Ginning and Pressing Factory in a good Cotton Centre. Apply to GOKULDAS CULLIANJI, 74-76, Bora Bazar, Fort.
N R1595

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PRESS ON SALE—A BIG PRESS in excellently working order and capable of Printing Newspapers, Books and Job work of every description. Good stock of Marathi, Hindi and English Types. Best Machinery. Apply sharp to:—Box No 929 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 1610.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay.
T R1602

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T R 1609.

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T R 1608.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In INSOLVENCY.
No. 1252 of 1923.

Re. GIRDHAR DHARSI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, A Sub. broker in shares.....An adjudged Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th September, 1925, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23851

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
and
In the matter of the ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of July, 1925, for confirming a special resolution reducing the capital of the above-mentioned Company by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets is directed to be heard before His Lordship the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 20th day of August, 1925.

Any creditor or share holder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the reduction of the capital of the said Company should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or share holder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1925.

ANDRADE AND CUNHA,
Attorneys for the Company.
C23840

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT NO. 3696 OF 1923.

VADILAL PURSHOTAMDAS and others. .....K..... Plaintiffs

vs.

RAMCOOVER SOORAJMAL and others ..... Defendants.

and

Messrs. GORAKHRAM SODHURAM ..... Plaintiffs counter-claim.

vs.

VADILAL PURSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Defendants counter-claim.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1924, and the Consent Judge's Order, dated the 19th March, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing there on situate at Chawpatty, fronting the Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1128.40 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 323 and others New No 2121 and others, Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7297 and bounded, on the East by Plot No. 12 demised by the Trustees of the Dadysett Charity Trust to Shivdayal Shivsamal, on the West by Plot No. 10 demised by the said Trustees to Dr. Hormasji Manekji Daruwalla, on the North by the property of the said trustee and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municiptlity under D Ward No. 2475 and street No. 4 and said premises are in the occupation or possession of Ramcoover Soorajmal or his tenants.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Chowpatty fronting the Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 949.58 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 323 and others New No. 2121 and others Old Survey No. 12 New Survey No. 7292 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Plot No. 4 demised by the said Trustees Mr. Amarchand Choonilal, on or towards the West by Plot No. 12 demised by the said Trustees to Shivdayal Shivsamal on or towards the North by the property of the said trustees and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2470-72, Street Nos. 2 and and are in the occupation of Nandlal Thakersidas or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Duphzary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1925.

(SD) R. B. Patel,
Ag. Commissioner.
23592

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 424 of 1924.

THE BANK OF MORVI, Ltd. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai KESHARBAI, widow of Manilal Chhaganlal ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Manilal Chhaganlal deceased, who died at Walkeshwar Road Bombay, on or about the 12th day of September, 1922, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C 23832

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3477 of 1924.

FATMABAI, daughter of Jusab Salemahomed & anr. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ALIMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED & another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate and being at eighth Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 4123, 4124 and 4125, New 10712 Old Survey Nos. 1/3681, 2/3682, 3683, and New Survey No. 6807; and Cadastral S. No. 143, Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1758 to 1628 and Street Nos. 122, 124, 128, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kassum Furniturewalla, on or towards the West by the Municipal land, on or towards the North by the said 8th Kamatipura Street and on or towards the South by the 7th Kamatipura Street.

LOT NO. II:—All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fezendari land or ground, situate in the part called a Mota Hardilla at Mahim Bazar Cross Lane in upper Mahim, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125.6/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Public Passage and beyond that the house of Dr. A. D. Monte on the West by the property of Sorabji Bezonji Driver, on the North by the house of Ratan Siwwar Mangalia and on the South by the said Mahim Bazar Road Cross Lane and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 26 and new Survey No. 35, and Cadastral Survey No. 692 Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward 5364 Street No. 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
23644

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF MADURA, MADURA

S. C. NO. 131 of 1925

R. M. N. RAMAKRISHNIER & CO. ..... Plaintiff.

LALA DHANIRAM KISHORCHAND ..... Defendant.

NOTICE TO THE DEFENDANT.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has sued you in the above Court for the recovery of Rs. 294-9-9 being the balance of amount due on account of your cloth dealings with the Plaintiff as per ledger maintained by the latter in your name, with interest, costs, etc., and that the suit is posted for final hearing on the 14th of August, 1925. If you fail to appear on that day at 10 a.m. either in person or through pleader, an exparte decree will be obtained against you.

P. C. SEETHARAMAYYA,
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Madura, 25-7-25.
R1617

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of Thirty Shares Nos. 33717 to 33746 in The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation), standing in the name of Jethanand Gokaldas Nangopal are LOST, MISLAID or accidentally destroyed. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified within one week at the Registered Office of the Company at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

Dated, 8th August, 1925.
R1612

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

AND

JUBBULPORE

"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt Nos 250155 to 250159 and 374318 to 374322 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Arthur Fuller has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

9th August, 1925.
R1613

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for equipment (Metal and Glass) required for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 17th August, 1925.

Forms of tender can be obtained at the Office of the Dean, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, Bombay, on any working day. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Dean's Office.

Tenders should be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, together with the earnest money and be superscribed "Tender for equipment (Metal and Glass) for the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay."

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
C23838

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AUCTION SALES.

NNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

N UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ON SALE of very valuable landed rty at Esplanade Road, Fort, next e National Bank of India, Ltd., and Bombay Club and opposite to the ncy Bank.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

of India, Ltd. vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another.

instructions from the Commissioner, ourt, and pursuant to the directions d in the decree absolute for sale n the above Suit and bearing date d day of October, 1923, and the Order made herein on the 9th June, ssrs. BENNETT & Co., will to-NDAY, the 10th August at 4-30 T.) sell by Public Auction on the the following very valuable land-rty.

PARTICULARS.

at piece or parcel of Government land situate, lying and being on side of Rampart Row, on the e within the Fort of Bombay and egistration Sub-District of Bombay stered in the books of the Collector Revenue under No. 16799, and New o. 8433 and containing by admea-1232 square yards or thereabouts ued as follows, that is to say, on ds the North by the property of widow of Kalhanji Ludha, on or he East by Rampart Row as afore-or towards the West by the Elden or towards the South by the of Nursee Dharmaji and which ises were formerly and are now upation of the tenants of the said i Manibhai and Co., together buildings, edifices and structures thereon and assessed by the Collector under A Ward Street No. 22, 24 and 110, 15.

ther particulars and conditions of to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and licitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF COUNTRY DAM-UGANDA COTTON.

BENNETT and CO., will on the 11th instant, sell by Pub-at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Sewri pot on account of the under-unt.

pressed bales Jinja Cotton.
pressed bales Kampala Cotton.
maged ex. S.S. "Karapara" ly-wri in Toyo Menka Kaisha's go-H—111.

AT 4-10 P. M. (S.T.)
in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.
pressed bales country damaged otton.

AT 4-50 P. M. (S.T.)
i in godown No. E—45.
pressed bales country damaged otton.

st of 25 per cent. will be re-the time of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

instructions from A Nemazee, ssrs. BENNETT and CO., will DAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 T.), sell by Public Auction at Hill Goralia Tank Road next to d Co., very valuable and handsome k wood open carved house hold crockery, teakwood, large slid-g table, for 24 persons, one black-a large, carved round table, arm ut arm chairs, mirror back side dumb waiters, rich carpets open ffoniers, glass door, book cases, room, suites, chesterfield suits, suites, wall clocks, teakwood, iron single bedsteads, single and dou-rdoor, almyrahs, dressing chest s, dressing and wash hand tables, gown cupboards, beaded door ey half door, electric lights, ots and tubs, etc., etc.

ues will be published and the on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ROPERTIES AT BARBHAYA LA (OR NAGDEVI STREET.)

TURDAY, the 5th proximo at 5 T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., by Public Auction the undermen-operties on the premises by order urviving transferee of mortgage ccount and at the risk of the Mr. Hatambhai Gulamhusein.

LY.—All that piece of Fazandari measuring about 98 7-9 square gether with the house and build-ing thereon situate in Barbhaya or Nagdevi Street in the Regis-ub-District of Bombay and regis-the Municipality, under Ward and Street No. 235 and bounded s, the East by a Sweeper's pas-the West by the Barbhaya Mo-Nagdevi Street, on the North by rty of Nanabhoy Kashinath and outh by the property of Vandra-Purshottamdas and bearing New o. 2124 and Cadastral Survey No. vi Division.

DLY.—All that piece of Fazandari ground situate on the East side vi Street, together with the dwell-e built and standing thereon, con-by admeasurement about 323 rds but by actual measurement are yards and registered by the of Land Revenue under Old No. No. 1110 Old Survey No. 1042 Survey No. 2120 and by the ity now under Ward No. 351, 229 to 233 and 64 to 72 and as follows on the North by the of the said Mortgagor on the the Nagdevi Cross Lane, on the the said Nagdevi Street and on, by a sweepers passage and beyond the property of Khimji Damji and Survey No. 733, Mandvi Divi-

further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kan-Ghanshamlal, Solicitors or to the ned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE EQUAL MOIETY OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Narayan Ganooji Waiker the Mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th day of October, 1923 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the said Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of October, 1923, will sell all the Right Title and Interest of the said Mortgagor in one equal Moiety the undermentioned property to-day Monday, the 10th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (E.T.), by Public Auction on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 987 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 231, 231, 270, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 270, 271, New Nos. A 1/13756 13757 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 A/3492 and Cadestral Survey No. 1918 Byculla Division together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house or chawls standing thereon assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No 4378 (6) and Street No. 216 E and which said premises are situate at Haines Road outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Laxmibai wife of Nana Gamaji and now of Krishnaji Ganuji Waiker on or towards the West by the property of Ahmed Sultan on or towards the North by the property of Ripon Manufacturing Co., and on or towards the South by the property of Vithal Motilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE EQUAL MOIETY OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLb PROPERTY SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Krishnaji Ganooji Waikar the Mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of December, 1922, and further charge dated the 7th day of February, 1923 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the said Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of December, 1922, and further charge dated the 7th day of February, 1923 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the right Title and Interest of the said Mortgagor in the equal Moiety in the undermentioned property on Monday the 10th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T. by Public Auction on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 987 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 231, 231, 270, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 270, 271, New Nos. A 1/13756 13757 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1 A/3492 and Cadestral Survey No. 1918 Byculla Division together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house or chawls standing thereon assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4378 (6) and Street No. 216 E and which said premises are situate at Haines Road outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Laxmibai, wife of Nana Gamaji and now of Krishnaji Ganuji Waiker on or towards the West by the property of Ahmed Sultan on or towards the North by the property of Ripon Manufacturing Co., and on or towards the South by the property of Vithal Motilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 28409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SECOND PATHAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Bedthe and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Kondiram Damodar Dhavle an adjudged Insolvent in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the Indentures of mortgage dated the 28th day of September, 1915 and further charge dated the 2nd day of September, 1918 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part and said mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION.

All those two several pieces or parcels of quit and Ground Rent land or ground now formed into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Second Pathan Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 153 and 2/9th square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2194-2194 New Nos. 9270, 9271, Old Survey Nos. 401, 1/401, New Survey Nos. 6103-5104 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7864-7865 Street Nos. 23-25-27-29 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's passage on the West by the said second Pathan Street on the North by the property of Radhabai Maleen and on the South by the ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at No. 2, Motilal Mansions, 14, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 3RD AND 4TH STREET AND CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Bai Valibai widow and administratix of the estate of the late Mr. Parmanand Chaturbhuj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jusub Haji Latif andj in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage Dead dated the 31st August, 1923, and made between Jusub Haji Latif of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY the 15th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property having roads on three sides.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All the piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Kamatipura 3rd and 4th Street and Centre Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 5987 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and 102 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1237, Street No. 101, Kamatipura 3rd Street and E. Ward No. 1389 Street No. 99 Kamatipura 4th Street and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 4th Street, on the South by Kamatipura 3rd Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road and on the West by the properties of Yenkah Kamati and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Hoare and Co., or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

22 CT. ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCHES
This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Glass crystal lined figures Arabic or Roman. His design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. And an appearance equal to sovereign gold, very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper. Guaranteed for 5 years. Rs. 12/8.
18-Carat Rolled Gold Wrist Watch Rs. 7.

American "Big Ben" Clock with repeate and alarm Rs. 10-8-0
World-famed LUXOR timepiece Rs. 2-8-0.
"Emden" Fountain Pen, 14-Carat Rolled Gold Nib, Rs. 2/8.
Write to:—V. S. WATCH Co.,
Post Box 105. MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
The Second Week's Consultation
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
PATHE PICTORIAL NO. II
FELIX GOES HUNTING
PATHE GAZETTE:—
ETON VS. HARROW
THE ROYAL HORSE SHOW
87th VARSITY CRICKET MATCH
Time: 6. 8 and 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THIS WEEK'S
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charny Road
WILL SCREEN
LALAN VANZARI
PRODUCED BY
KRISHNA FILMS Co., BOMBAY
full of
Thrills, Adventures, Passion, Self-sacrifice and Devotion to God.
USUAL TIMINGS—MODERATE RATES.

PRECIOUS
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME
SERIAL and DRAMA
"INTO THE NET"
Further parts of the popular
PATHE SERIAL
featuring
JACK MULHALL
EDNA MURPHY
Mrs. Fawcette raids Clayton's apartment and recovers the note-book with its damaging evidence against Vining. Suspicious that Moore is shadowing him, Vining leads him to a machine shop and then lures Clayton there. Clayton is left there bound and gagged and Moore is taken away by Vining to an unknown fate.
Also a 6 parts Gaumont Drama
SURGING SEAS
featuring the STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
A Super Feature Melodrama of Daring Deeds on Sea and Land.
HALF RATES.
To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS
CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 To-day
Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 Including Tax.
2nd WEEK! further 6 Reels!!
"THE BRIDGE of SIGHS"
featuring:—SANSONIA
a story of exalted love and basest passion.
The more you'll laugh, the more you'll be cured.
See:—CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in 2 Reels' Laughing Comedy
"THE PAWN SHOP"

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
THE
"DANGEROUS BLONDE"
5 Reels—featuring the pretty lovely
LAURA LA PLANTE
Do you write love letters that are a trifle indiscreet? If so, look out for The Dangerous Blonde. She'll get them—and collect. Height, 5 feet, 7 inches. Weight, 130 lbs. Dimple and wink—deadly—and she's devastatingly "blonde!" She is
LAURA LA PLANTE
The Programme includes the International News and a 2—Reel Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
To-Night—This Week!
Gorgeous Goldwyn Cosmopolitan Super-Production
"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"
12 Parts—All complete in one Show—featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
AND
ALMA RUBENS
Life within the gilded palaces of Europe's nobility where revelry and romance fill the perfumed nights of Counts and Courtesans.
"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"
A magnificent picturization of Parisian nights, the gambling halls of Monte Carlo, the revelry and flirtations of Petrograd's nobility.
"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"
The drama of a pleasure-loving Prince of Russia and the most notorious Beauty of all Europe.
"ENEMIES OF WOMEN."
NO CHANGE IN THE TIMINGS:
TO-DAY:—5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

I. P. S.—3.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 8th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 8th Aug. 1923.	June 1st to 8th Aug. 1924.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	2 03	40 21	53 10	25 68
Fort	2 61	45 12	54 64	28 20
Esplanade ..	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	2 77	43 30	50 42	
Cumbala Hill Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 7th Aug.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs	29.592 inches.
Temperature of Air	77.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.4 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	93%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	32.4 "
Minimum do. do. ..	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,WNW,SSW,SSE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	134 miles.
Fall of Rain	2.06 inches
Total fall during month ..	3.97 "
Do, do year.. ..	42.97 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Aug. ..	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Ag.	ft in	h. m.	Aug.	ft in	m h.
Sat.	8	2 24	28 7	9	8 11	17 4
		14 40	28 1		20 59	17 1
Sun	9	3 16	26 1	10	9 0	18 9
		15 22	26 9		21 51	17 8
M	10	1035	29 2	3	3 34	15 1
		22 19	27 6		16 30	18 4
Tu	11	4 16	25 5	11	10 0	20 3
		16 8	25 6		22 55	18 4
W	12	5 38	24 9	12	11 32	21 4
		17 8	24 6			
Thu	13	7 24	24 7	13	0 4	18 8
		18 31	24 0		13 13	12 7
Fri	14	8 43	25 2	14	1 12	18 8
		20 0	23 9		14 30	21 4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

August 10	(Mon.)	6h. 18m. 7h. 10m.
August 11	(Tue.)	6h. 18m. 7h. 9m.
August 12	(Wed.)	6h. 19m. 7h. 9m.
August 13	(Thu.)	6h. 19m. 7h. 8m.
August 14	(Fri.)	6h. 19m. 7h. 8m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF THE M. SC, EXAMINATION 1925

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Shah Ramanlal Chhaganlal, (has won the Moos Medal.)

PASS.

Chandrashanker Labshanker Mankodi; Madduluri Alfred Satyanandam William; Moreshwar Govind Bhojraj; Narhar Ramchandra Damle; Shankar Khando Kulkarni Jatkar; Tahilram Jethanand Mirchandani; Chaturbhai Kuberbhai Patel; Raghunath Dattapi Rege; Ram Swarup Sharma; Veerprasad Dhirajram Majmudar; Shankar Vaman Godbole.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA CASE APPEAL.

LUCKNOW, August 7.

Mr. B. J. Dalal, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Oudh delivered judgment today in the appeals preferred by Rai Sahib Bishambarnath Tandon and eight others who were convicted in connection with the case locally known as the Imperial Bank Fraud Case. Rai Sahib Bishambarnath, who was at one time treasurer of the Lucknow Branch of the Imperial Bank was sent up along with 14 others to take his trial before the Sessions Judge of Lucknow on the charge of having defrauded the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of nearly ten odd a half lakh sof rupees by discounting bogus hundis and cheques. Of the 15 persons committed to sessions one died during the trial, five were found not guilty by the sessions judge and the remaining nine were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. All the nine persons sentenced appealed before the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. The learned Judicial Commissioner upheld the convictions of all the nine appellants but reduced their sentences. The sentence of Raj Sahib Bishambarnath, the principal accused, has been reduced from 7 years to four years rigorous imprisonment and the fine from 8 lakhs to Rs. 20,000 and in default of payment of fine 6 months' more rigorous imprisonment.

The sentences of Changamal and Bisheswarnath Khanna have been reduced from seven years to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the fine of Rs. 20,000 on Changamal has been reduced to Rs. 10,000. The sentences on Trajammul Hussain Mohanlal, Jagannath, Amarnath and Devidas have all been reduced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Radhylal the other appellant who was originally sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three years has his sentence reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Judicial Commissioner remitted the sentence of fine of Bisheswarnath Khanna, Tejammul Hussain, Mohanlal and Jagannath. The Judicial Commissioner further directed that the amount of fines realised from the prisoners should go to Government in view of the fact that Government defrayed all expenses in connection with the prosecution of the prisoners.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

August 8.

A further advance of 3 to 7 points in New York futures has been reported today. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 1 point up. The market was quiet awaiting Bureau Report.

A further small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened half a rupee higher with July August Broach at Rs. 458 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 458½. Commission Houses were moderate buyers. Whilst Broach/May opened Rs. 1½ higher at Rs. 425. Declining to Rs. 424½ on Bazar operators selling, the market improved to Rs. 425½ on Exporters and one Japanese House buying on Liverpool opening quotations being higher than expected and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 424½ and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 424½ at 6-30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 408½ and eased to Rs. 407½ on scattered selling and closed at Rs. 409 on Bazar operators buying Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 363 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand from local mills was fairly good about 5,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	424½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	459½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	362½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	409

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready average quality.	Ready.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G. M.G.	375/80	.....
Sonda Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh Punjab F.G.M.C.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	410/420	430
Nagpur	415/425	430
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	440
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465/70
Broach Fully Good M..	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	430
Westerns M.G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M.G.	.....	485/95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

8th Augst, 1925.

New York Market, 7th August.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.01	Oct.	24.02+01	24.04	×03
23.67	Jan.		23.74	+07
23.98	Mar.		24.03	+05
24.30	May.		24.34	+04

New York Spot on 6th Aug. 24.50—; New Orleans 23.90+.07

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet market.

October highest 24.10 (11.07 a.m.) lowest 23.99 (1.35 p.m.), range .11 points.

Liverpool Market, 7th August.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.74	Oct.	12.72—02	12.71—03	12.75	+01
12.68	Jan.	12.66—02		12.68	
12.73	Mar.			12.73	—
12.77	May			12.78	+01
	Egyptian				
22.95	Nov.			23.85	—10
22.85	Jan.			22.75	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cable 10.10 a.m.: Heavy rains New Orleans district. Slightly warmer.

(2) Cabled 5 p.m.: Some hedge selling offset by trade fixing call sales. Manchester healthy. 'Times-Picayune' (New Orleans) estimates condition 66 per cent crop 13,800,000. Quiet market awaiting Bureau Report. New York Cotton Exchange Members average guess condition 67.7 per cent.

American gross rate 4.85 5/8.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 8.

The U.S.A. Department of Agriculture in its report gives the condition of the cotton as 65.6 with a probable production of 13,566,000 bales, whilst the cotton ginned since 1st August is 159,000 bales.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay August 8.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh —	24	293,232	340,554
Central India	394	342,796	301,952
Barsi and Nagar	59	206,839	205,261
Hyderabad-Gaorani	31	97,163	104,697
Berar — —	150	566,186	646,923
Central Provinces —	—	255,771	268,893
Total Oomras —	658	1,761,987	1,867,350
Dholera	657	312,825	183,734
N.W. Provinces	354	131,585	122,536
Rajputana —	—	80,877	89,972
Sind-Punjab	101	362,256	309,317
Broach —	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	309	206,333	185,300
Westerns-Northerns	144	114,097	90,017
Cocanada —	—	1,759	2,338
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	398	37,718	29,491
Persian	13	6,061	9,423
American —	—	9,849	2
Egyptian and African —	—	65,873	70,007
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	—	3,495	836
Total —	2,644	35,76,323	32,68,115

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Ye	1st Sept. to 6th Aug. This year.	Last year
Europe — —		319 683,332	1,085,643
Japan & China —		4,835 1,965,797	1,505,367
Coast Ports — —		32,657	52,066
Upcountry by Rail. — —		15,504	21,092
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan — —		28,001	3,814
Total —		5,154 27,24,691	2,667,982

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Expt. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.44 fair demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.00 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

August	13.00	+.05
October	12.76	+.01
January	12.69	+.01
March	12.75	+.02
May	12.84	+.06
EGYPTIANS:—		
November	23.85	unchgd.
January	22.70	—.05

London, Aug. 7.

Exchange Belgium	10728
,, Athens	31250

Cuban Sugar August 12/3.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

August	27.70—.10
September	25.85—.10
October	25.50
November	23.75—.10
December	23.25—.10
January	22.65—.10
February	22.60—.10
March	22.40—.10
April	22.35—.10
May	22.30—.10
June	22.25—.10
July	22.20—.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

August	12.86—.09
September	12.75—.09
October	12.66—.09
November	12.57—.09
December	12.59—.09
January	12.59—.09
February	12.59—.09
March	12.64—.09
April	12.64—.09
May	12.69—.09
June	12.66—.09
July	12.66—.09
August	12.61—.09

Tone.—Easy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, August 8.

Total in Sight	76,000 bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	99.000 bales.
East Indian visible supply	182.000 bales.
American visible supply	1,047,000 bales.
Other visible supply	357.000 bales.
Total Sales	19,000 bales.
East Indian Sales	100 bales.
East Indian Stock	33.000 bales.
East Indain Forwarded	4.400 bales.
East Indian Import of the week	2.000 bls
East Indian Speculation	400 bales.
American Afloat	18,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat	76.000 bales.
Total Afloat	146.000 bales.

Taking of the world's spinners of American cotton 16,900.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

October	12.66 —.09
January	12.59 —.09
March	12.64 —.09
May	12.69 —.09

London, Aug. 8.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.

Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.

Bar Silver Spot 38 steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Scinde, "Good"	9.55
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.95
Scinde, "Fine"	10.35
Bengal, "Good"	9.65
Bengal, "Fully Good"	10.05
Bengal, "Fine,"	10.45
Oomra, "Good"	10.35
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.75
Oomra, "Fine"	11.15
Broach, "Good"	11.10
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.50
Broach, "Fine"	11.90

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug 8.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	23.88	—.16
January	23.60	—.14
March	23.88	—.15
May	24.25	—.09

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 8.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 4000

Futures at New York:—

October	23.88	—.16
January	23.60	—.14
March	23.88	—.15
May	24.25	—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	24.35—20	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.80—15	
October	23.30—15	
Januar	23.60—06	

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 3/8.

Demand Bills 4.85.87.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreigned mined 69 5/8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 1925, 6.30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70.30	56 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengal.	57 0 0	8 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	11 6 0	12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 10 0	13 4
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 13 0	13 6
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 2
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	15 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25.	69 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50.	66 0 0	14 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 14 0
Poppyseed, White	13 1 0	13 13 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 6 0
Mowraseed		10 2 0
Barley	40 0 0	6 4 0
Castorseed	61 0 0	12 7 0
Cotton Seeds Delivery:— Jira	12 0 0	

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 14 6
Wheat, Sept.	8 6 0
Linseed, May	13 4 3
Linseed, Sept.	13 2 3

WHEAT.

London, August 8.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. August/September sellers 60.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. August/September sellers 61/6.

Tone: Firm dearer.

Australian July/August sellers 58/6.

Choice White Karachi August September nominal 59/6.

Cargoes paid.

Sonth Australian Wheat June 59/6.

Choice White Karachi August 59.

SEEDS.

London, August 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

August/September sellers £20 5/8.

January/February sellers 19 5/8.

Firm dearer quiet.

August/September sellers 10.

Firm dearer harden to buy.

Castoreseed Bombay August/September sellers £22½.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton August/September quoted 21½.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton August/September sellers 22.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton August/September sellers 23 5/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton August/September nominal 20 7/8.

Yellow Cawnpore August/September nominal £23 1/8.

Linseed Bombay August/September sellers £23½.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, August 8.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, August 8.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta ugust/September sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 16/2½.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 16/3½.

RUBBER.

London, August 8.

Para Up River Fine Spot September/October sellers 46.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot August value £42.

Tone:—Flat lower.

Ribbed smoked Sheets August paid sellers £42.

BARLEY.

London, August 8.

Karachi Barley August/September sellers 41/6.

Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 1,745,000.

METALS.

London, Aug. 8.

English best Selected Copper £64 3/4.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 7/8.

Copper Braziers £80 1/2.

Yellow Metal £68 1/4 net per ton.

Hard Spelter £31 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15-6.

METAL REPORT.

Copper Best English Selected £264. £ London, Aug. 7.

English best Selected Copper £64 3/4

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 7/8

Copper Braziers £80 1/2

Yellow Metal 68 1/4 net per ton

Hard Spelter 31 3/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1. 1¼		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½		0	12	3
Kilachand	No. 20½		0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½		0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½		0	12	6
David	No. 10½		0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10½		0	10	9
Trikamdas	No. 12½		0	12	0
Sattara	No. 10½		0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½		0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½		0	9	6
Japan	No 40-1		1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2		1	5	6
Japan	No. 20		0	15	0
Japan	No. 32		1	1	9

London, Aug. 8.

Warsaw 2000.

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. 10890

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th August 1925.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank £138½.

Chartered Bank £20.

National Bank £46½.

P. and O. Bank £10.

Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 3/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 1/8.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101.

Conversion Loan £77 5/16.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 1/2.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 1/2.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. £56 1/2.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £51.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 5/8.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 5/8.

MONEY.

Call 1½ per cent.

One month 1½ per cent.

Three months 1½ per cent.

Six months 2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easy.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/7

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/5

5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/11

6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/7

6 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76

6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANAGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 755.

Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A Frcs. 810.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 745.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 211½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85-3/4

London—Paris Frcs. 103.30.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 134.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Steady market.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7.

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.

Bar silver ready Rs. 72/3.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/1.

London, Aug. 7.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.

Silver ready d. 31-15.

Silver forward d. 32-0.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and Odle, but the undertone is good. Nothing doing.

MOCATTAS' SILVER REPORT.

London, Aug. 7.

Neither buyers nor sellers seem to be anxious to operate at the present level of prices and there has been very little business except for adjusting positions by bears and bulls. India shows signs of wishing to buy at slightly lower level and of giving the market steady undertone. Messrs. Mocattas do not look for any important change of situation for the present.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.08.

Christiania 26.40.

Amsterdam 12.08.

Switzerland 25.01.

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. 4.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 4½.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m-st. 5 1-8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m-st. 5 3-8.

Rentes 5 per cent. 15½.

London, Aug. 6.

Exchange Belgium	10695
,, Athens	31259

New York, August 7.

Demand Bills 4.85—87.

London, Aug. 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.

Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 15/16 dull.

London, August 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.30.

Exchange on London in Germany 204.01-8

Exchange on London in Italy 133.72.

London, Aug. 7.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 3011.

Bar Silver (Spot) 47 3/4.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/8.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 5 3/8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 32.

Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank's buying Rate) Idle.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.

Discount Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent since yesterday.

Bars Sold £21,000.

Bullion Shipments 30,000.

LONDON, DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Three months 4 per cent.

Six months 4½ per cent.

Bank of England rate 4½ per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Ready:—21-5-6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21-5-0. Highest 21-5-3. At 6 p.m. 21-5-3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21-4-6. Highest 21-4-9. At 6 p.m. 21-4-9.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 21-4-3. Highest 21-4-6. At 6 p.m. 21-4-6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-2-0.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8.

S S Khandala, Downing, Durban.

S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.

S S Gazona, Lane, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9.

S S Morocco, Wood, Hull.

S S Jalavijaya, Beatson, Karachi.

S S Aungban, Tayloar, Abadan.

S S Nagpur, Northcote, Kobe.

LOADING.

August 8.

Steamer Khandala for Durban.

EXPORTS.

8-8-25.

S S City of Calcutta for Hull:—2000 cwt. castor seed, David Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Colaba for Genoa:—8000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co. Ld. 850 tons old iron, G Essajee; 110 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer & Co. 55 bales cotton fly, A Damodar, 760 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. 5000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—220 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd. 110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Bingo Maru for Nagoya:—215 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—285 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Muroran Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

IMPORTS.

8-8-25.

S S Mirzapore from Kobe. Agents M M and Co.:—

For Kobe:—20 cases cotton shirting, 75 cases glass ware, 10 cases paper, 49 cases empty match boxes 260 pieces lumber 112 casks coal Tar, 50 bales cotton yarn.

From Colombo:—10 cases sauce, 15 cases butter, 87 cases jams, 12 cases vegetables, 138 cases preserves and sundries 12 cases brandy 50 cases cardamoms, 30 bags cardamoms, 350 bags Arica nuts, 1352 bags copra, 10 bags coffee, 100 bales matress fibre 9 bales corks, 169 pipes tallow, 85 casks tallow, 170 bars silver.

From Penang:—10 bags nut megs, 101 bags pearl tapioca, 51 bags pearl sago, 307 bags betel nuts, 405 slabs Tin.

From Shanghai:—172 cases silk piece goods and pongee, 234 cases Electric lamps 4 cases silk yarn, 129 bundles raw silk.

From Hongkong:—12 cases silk piece goods, 70 cases cotton socks, 37 cases silk, 331 coils manila rope.

From Singapore:—12 bags nut megs, 10 bags pepper, 111 bags betel nuts, 30 bags sugar candy, 200 bags sago flour.

S S Jalapa from New York. Agents Volkart Bros:—

From New York:—100 bales old newspapers, 65 bales second hand clothing 26 bales cotton goods, 24 cases varnish, 14 cases paint, 25 cases cotton piecegoods, 26 cases tyres and tubes, 206 cases Anto parts 60 cases turpentine, 98 bars silver 40 kegs Dye stuffs, 48 barrels Dye stuffs, 80 packages F. Syrup, 6 cases Lubricating oil, 2 drums Lubricating oil, 11 drums shoe police

From St. John Port:—98 cases Antos.

S S Bandra from Basra. Agents M M & Co:—

From Basra:—23 navy Lead, 12 bags brass, 30 bags gols, 600 animal bones.

From Bushire:—31 bags Attari, 122 bags kernals.

From Bunder Abbas:—23 bags almonds, 15 bags dry dates, 20 jottas Rose buds, 1 bundle specie, 165 jottas wotons, 409 bales cottons.

From Muscat:—77 crates pomegranates, 27 bundles specie, 141 D/bags wet dates, 109 cases wet dates, 482 boxes wet dates, 479 boxes dry dates, 1953 bags dry dates, 2226 bags sardines.

From Karachi:—32 cases fish, 1200 bags wheat, 270 bags bajree, 213 bags apricots.

From Bahrein:—10 Tins Pearls and gold coins, 1 bundle Pearl and gold coins.

From Mohomerah:—60 bags gum.

S S Ascot from Moulmein. Agents The Scindia Steam N. Co. Ld.:—

From Moulmein:—32094 bags rice, 1643 bundles teak scantling, 10 bundles Burma torches, 362 pieces teak squares, 6500 pieces wood scantling, 5514 pieces teak post and planks and scantling, 411 pieces teak posts 121 pieces wood planks.

From Rangoon:—5454 bags Rice.

From Madras:—218 bales cotton waste, 2001 bales raw cotton, 30 bags betel nuts, 40 bags tookmeria seed, 18 bundles coir rope,

From Cochin:—14 bags dry ginger, 64 bags pepper, 457 bundles coir rope, 4134 bundles coir yarn, 498 bundles bamboo mats

From Alleppy:—280 Robbins Copra, 450 bags copra, 385 bag dry ginger.

From Tuticorin:—48 bundles old empty gunnies, 200 bundles otai mats.

From Calicut:—48 bales cotton, 124 jottas coir yarn, 17 bags copra, 4585 bags coconuts, 75 baskets Ginger.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 0-2-9.

Tone.—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Ready:—72-4.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72-2-0. Lowest 72-1. At 6 p.m. 72-3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 72-1. Lowest 72-1. At 6 p.m. 72-2.

Vaida Asho:—71-15. Lowest 71-15. At 6 p.m. 72.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-10-0.

Vaida Asho:—Opening 1-3.

Tone.—Market steady.

PARLIAMENT V. SOVIET

"WHOM WOULD YOU PREFER"?

PASSIONATE PLEA OF MINE-OWNERS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

On behalf of the Mining Association Mr. Philip Gee has made a statement in which he warns the public that the coal crisis would recur in exactly the same form next May unless the situation was resolutely faced in the interval and declares that a small body of extremists who were controlling the Miners' Federation never intended to arrive at a settlement of the dispute and did not want an industrial peace but to overthrow the private enterprise and the existing structure society. A lasting settlement was impossible unless the constitutional issue was faced namely are we to be governed by Parliament or the Soviet acting in the name of the Labour movement?—Reuter.

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE.

BOTH PARTIES TO ABIDE BY FINDINGS OF COURT OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A Conference of wool textile employers and workers has agreed to abide by the findings of the Court of Enquiry to be appointed by the Ministry of Labour, but agreement has not yet been reached on the question of the terms of immediate resumption of work, which will be discussed again, to-morrow.—Reuter.

AFTERMATH OF COAL DISPUTE.

POLAND AND UPPER SILESIA AS BRITAIN'S RIVALS.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8.

Swedish buyers during the strike threats in England stopped ordering Yorkshire coal which hitherto enjoyed an almost complete monopoly for certain purposes in Sweden. they have tapped fresh sources of supply in Poland and Upper Silesia whence 100,000 tons were delivered last month at cheaper rates. It is claimed that this coal is as good as Yorkshire coal.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION URGED.

ENFORCEMENT OF BOYCOTT CLAUSE

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The report of the Labour Committee on sweated imports confirms the earlier forecast. It shows that the Committee have not confined their attention to the domestic aspect and contemplate an international action against the sweating for which the existing machinery provided by the Peace Treaty should be utilised and should be supplemented by a resolution of the International Labour Conference, which should be binding on the signatories, to enforce boycott against goods produced under conditions not conforming to the Washington hours of labour convention, though the boycott would only be applicable where an alternative supply was available. The Committee emphasise the uselessness of tariff manipulation as a remedy against sweated goods.—Reuter.

JAPANESE LABOUR UNION BILL.

TOKIO, Aug. 8.

It is reported that the Home Office has drafted the Labour Union Bill for presentation to the next session of the Diet. The Bill recognises the right of the Unions to sign collective contracts with employers and provides for punishment of employers ignoring this right.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

MAKING CONSIDERABLE HEADWAY

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Peking.—It is reported that the movement among the Chinese students in favour of boycotting all British Missionary schools and colleges is making considerable headway.—Reuter.

STRIKE AT BRITISH LEGATION IN PEKING.

PEKING, August 8.

Over a hundred servants, including some secretaries and cooks, have struck at the British Legation. Students are picketing gates, and endeavouring to prevent the servants coming in and are also intimidating families of the Chinese living at the Legation with the object of compelling the latter to leave. Students have paid the strikers a month's wages. The Chinese Foreign Office has hitherto done nothing to end the strike, but the Legation is hopeful of an early settlement.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned this evening until 16th November.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN SYRIA

HEAVY FRENCH CASUALTIES

GEN. SARRAIL TO BE RECALLED!

JERUSALEM, Aug. 8.

It is learned that French casualties in their recent engagement against the Druse rebels amounted to 200 killed and 600 wounded. Civilian traffic between Damascus and Semakh has been suspended.—Reuter.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

"Le Journal" ascribes the spead of agitation among the Jebel Druses to foreign influences in which the Trans-Jordanian Minister Rikali Pasha has played an important part. The paper says, "We will probably be forced to give Emir Abdulla a lesson as severe as that administered to Emir Faisal."

The "Echo de Paris" attributes responsibility for the situation to General Sarrail and demands his recall.—Reuter.

AGITATION IN JEBEL DRUSE.

SEQUEL TO FRENCH CAPTAIN'S VEXATIOUS METHODS.

PARIS, August 8.

The "Echo de Paris" says that the Druses number 60,000. They are supported by Arabs while the French are short of troops and having had to send reinforcements to Morocco. The paper adds that agitation in Jebel Druse began several months ago solely due to the attitude of General Sarrail and "his creature" Captain Carbillet, the Governor of Jebel Druses, whose vexatious and arbitrary methods exasperated the population just pacified by General Weygand. The paper asserts that General Sarrail refused to receive Nessib Bey, Chief of the Druses when the latter went to Beirut, two months ago, to demand replacement of Capt. Carbillet. News reached Beirut two days later that the Jebel Druses had sent their wives, children and herds to Palestine, but General Sarrail paid no heed. Captain Carbillet returned from leave on 19th July. An attack on the French post on 21st July was the signal of insurrection.

A telegram from Beirut says that a French punitive column advancing on Jebel Druse on 7th August was compelled to withdraw owing to an attack by the Druses on its transport.—Reuter.

DRUSES AS REFUGEES.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

It is reported from Beirut that a number of Druses have taken refuge in Trans-Jordania and that the British authorities have despatched armoured cars to drive them back into the French Mandated Territory and also sent aeroplanes to fly over the frontier.—Reuter.

RIFFS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

The Riffs on the night of 7th instant, attacked the French camp at Babtaza and were easily repulsed. No details have been received but newspapers believe that the affair indicates the resumption of a Riff offensive.—Reuter.

SGT. MAJOR'S ORDEAL.

PARIS, Aug. 8.

The Sergeant Major, attached to the outpost at Ain Bouaissa mentioned on 2nd instant, who was thought dead or captured, stumbled in a state of collapse through the gateway of the fort of Terroual after wandering for a week in enemy territory.

It is now hoped that other stragglers may still come in. There is no news yet of Second Lieutenant Heuze, Commander of Ain Bouaissa who resisted very doggedly until the explosion of ammunition made further resistance impossible.—Reuter.

FRENCH OCCUPY AMERGOU.

PARIS, Aug. 9.

A communique from Fez says that good effects have resulted from the aerial bombardment of the hostile tribes and the activities of the mobile columns. Some tribes seem to be disposed to submit. The French have occupied Amergou.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

GERMANY'S HOPES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Berlin.—The Commercial Committe adopted, with three dissentients, the b on the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty The Government spokesman anticipate that as a result of the treaay the Germa exports to Britain would increase to an equivalent to those before the war an stated that the British Government woul recommend the treaty to the Dominion and the Colonies.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AT JAMSHEDPUR.

JAMSHEDPORE, August 8.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. F. Andrews and others arrived here last evening and was received by Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. Alexander, General Manager and vast crowds of people. Mr. Gandhi visited the steel works this morning. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi's visit is in connection with the settlement of the questions concerning the recognition of the local Labour Association by the Company. The whole party is the guest of Mr. R. D. Tata.

TRUCE IN BENGAL?

LYTTON AND MOTILAL TRAVEL IN SAME TRAIN.

STRUGGLE FOR COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Difficulties have arisen over the appointment of Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Swaraj Party's nominee, for the Presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council. A section of the Swaraj Party has upheld the claim of Mr. B. K. Bose, who by his honesty and integrity has endeared himself not only to the Swarajists but to a considerable number of the Independent group.

"Ditcher" in "Capital", Mr. Pat Lovett the distinguished English journalist, has strongly supported the candidature of Mr. B. K. Bose.

The opponents of Mr. Fazlul Huq mention his bad antecedents, particularly his statement before the Muddiman Committee, charging the Swarajists with bribery and corruption. They oppose the placating of Mahomedan feelings by the appointment of a first-class political opportunist like Mr. Fazlul Huq. The supporters of Mr. Fazlul Huq believe that he will be an asset to the Swaraj Party with all the influence that he possesses over the Mahomedans.

The present dissensions in Bengal are the reasons of Pandit Motilal Nehru leaving Allahabad for Calcutta. He is arriving here to-day. Moreover, Pandit Motilal, (who is coming in the same train with Lord Lytton) will certainly carry on a certain amount of negotiations, as it is believed, Lord Lytton is anxious to inaugurate a new era of peace in Bengal. It is to be seen how far this supposed change of attitude is proved by results. Pandit Motilal, it is presumed, will exercise his influence over Mr. B. K. Bose who is uptil now adamant not to withhold his candidature for the presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council.

It is definitely known that Sir Surendranath Banerjee had nothing to do with the "Wayfarer's" articles and none of the editorials thereon were written by him Late in life a distinct change in him was noticeable and he disliked to launch bitter criticisms against Swarajists. Uptil the last day of his life, unity in the Congress was the thought uppermost in his mind. He once threatened to resign the Editorship of the "Bengalee" if blasphemous articles were continued to be published.

LATE SIR SURENDRANATH.

GANDHIJI TO PRESIDE OVER MEMORIAL MEETING.

CALCUTTA, August 7.

References to the death of Sir Surendranath Bannerjea were made in all the courts in Calcutta and in the muffusil courts under the Bengal Government and courts were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Meetings were held in all the districts and sub-divisions and also by the Bar Association and condolence resolutions passed. Almost all schools and colleges and Indian firms and places of business were closed. An All-Party memorial meeting will soon be held in Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. Gandhi to express the nation's grief at the sudden death of Sir Surendranath.—A. P.

VICEROY'S CONDOLENCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Viceroy has sent the following message to the family of Sir Surendranath Banerjee:

"I wish to express to you my deepest sympathy in your bereavement and my sense of the loss sustained not only by you but by the country in the lamented death of this veteran patriot whose heart was yet young and whose enthusiasm unimpaired."—A. P.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha wires to Lord Sinha:

"Greatly shocked and profoundly grieved at Sir Surendranath's death. All-India bemoans this great loss. Feel wholly stranded passing away remaining Congress friend."—A. P.

TRIBUTES OF SIR ALEXANDER AND LORD SINHA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Sir Alexander Muddiman has wired to Mr. J. Chaudhuri the following message of condolence: "Have heard with great regret of the death of my old friend, Sir Surendranath Banerjea. Please convey my heartfelt sympathy to his family.—Muddiman."

Lord Sinha says: "Sir Surendranat Banerjea's death is to me an overwhelming grief. I have looked upon him as my political 'guru' from the time I have known politics.—A. P.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE'S CONDOLENCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held on Saturday under the Presidency of Sir Ewart Greaves, the Vice-Chancellor, a resolution was passed in silence all standing recording the Senators' sorrow and regret at the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea on Thursday last and conveying to his son and four daughters their deep commisseration at the loss they suffered by his death.

The Vice-Chancellor in paying a tribute to the memory of Sir Surendranath said:—"I am told that his special subject was English literature and it was characteristic of the man that one of the special subjects which he made his own was the great writings of Burke on the Peasant discontent and the French Revolution and other writings which are known to you all. We think of him to-day therefore primarily as an educationist and secondly as a great Bengalee whose name was known in Bengal not only throughout the length and breadth of Bengal but from one end to the other end of India, and, I venture to think, of every portion of the civilised world. Bengal is poorer to-day by his death which has come as the crowning loss and sorrow on Bengal following the death of so many of her distinguished sons within the short space of time."

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCE

At a special meeting of the Indian Association the following resolution was adopted in silence all those present standing:

"The Indian Association cannot find adequate words to give expression to their overpowering sense of loss at the demise of their President Sir Surendranath Banerjea. It is not for them to try and form an estimate of the achievements of their illustrious leader which are writ large in imperishable characters across the pages of his country's history. The members of the Association bow their heads to-day in grateful reverence to the memory of their departed Chief who founded and nurtured the institution and served it with inspiring devotion to the last day of his life."—A P.

GLOOM IN ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 9.

The news of the death Sir Surendranath Banerjea, India's veteran Liberal leader has added more gloom and added a fresh shock to the minds of Zanzibar's Indian community. The present day Indian nationalism notwithstanding, Indians all over the world cannot forget his great services to India's cause in the early days as one of the great nationalist leaders of India.

AMRITSAR'S REGRET.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 8.

The local Municipality passed a resolution recording its sense of deep regret and sorrow at the sad demise of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. The meeting was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Many members who supported the resolution spoke in high terms of the services of that pioneer in Indian politics and journalism.—A. P.

PRISON REFORM.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The International Prison Congress to-day, passed a resolution urging the extension of the probation system and the power of Courts to inflict fines, also development of the machinery for the purpose of eliminating, as far as possible, imprisonment in default of payment of fines. Reuter's Special.

WORLD UNION OF WELSH SOCIETIES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A meeting of the Overseas Welshmen of Pwllheli in connection with the national Eisteddfod gave a cordial reception to the suggested formation of a world union of Welsh societies. Speakers from Burma and Calcutta participated in the debate. Mr. Archdruid Eiled mentioned that a chair for a champion ode at the next year's Eastedfod at Swansea would be presented by the Welsh Society at Shanghai two representatives of which have arrived at Pwllheli.—Reuter's Special.

KING FAISAL'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

King Faisal will arrive at Marseilles on 16th August and there he will be met by the Iraq representative in London. King Faisal intends first to take cure on the Continent and then come to London *incognito*.

TEXTILE CRISIS

HOW TO AVOID PAINFUL STRUGGLE

SUBMISSION TO ARBITRATION URGED.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.

In an article to be published to-morrow the "Majur Sandesh" the organ of the local Labour Office, writes that apart from an exhaustive public enquiry into the present position of the textile industry the leaders of Labour and millowners in Bombay should submit the dispute regarding the reduction of wages to the arbitration of an impartial board or a board composed of the representatives of both the parties and those of the public with an impartial chairman. The millowners should, in the meantime, withdraw the notices they have issued. If, however, the millowners refuse to take such a step Labour leaders and members of the Bombay Legislative Council should approach Government and press it to institute an immediate enquiry into the merits of the dispute regarding the reduction of the workmen's wages, so that the men may not lay down tools and start a painful and protracted struggle.—A.P.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF BARODA

ATTACK OF GOUT.

BARODA, Aug. 8.

News has been received from Ouchy in Switzerland that His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda who is at present staying there is again attacked by gout disease. Otherwise he is quite healthy.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

As a result of a ballot held to-day two non-official resolutions have been drawn for discussion in the Council of State at its first sitting on 25th instant. The first is by Mr. Khaparde for a committee of enquiry to report on the effect of changes introduced in consequence of the report of the committee on Pieceworkers in Government presses in 1921. The second recolutiosn is by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari that a delegation of representatives of the elected members of the Central Legislature be invited to form a nucleus of a convention of themselves and representatives of various provincial councils and of public bodies for drafting a suitable Constitution for British India.—A.P.

HOPLESS VAGUENESS OF LANGUAGE.

BRITISH PRESS ON MOSUL REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Newspaper opinions on the Mosul report are contradictory, ranging between the view of "Daily Telegraph" whose first impression is that it is extremely unfavourable and "The Times" which considers that the Commission has reached the obvious sensible conclusions. The "Daily Telegraph" adds that the report lacks conclusiveness with which criticism the "Daily Herald" agrees attributing it to the inability of the Commissioners to agree among themselves. "The Daily News" similarly comments on the hopeless vagueness of the language in which the recommendations are expressed and expresses the opinion that the next League Council meeting will find the task of giving its decision complicated rather than facilitated. "The Times," however, agrees that while the report shocks the British feelings in many respects it leaves the British Government confronted with a simple question to which there is only one honourable reply. The "Daily Mail", which has always been opposed to British responsibility expresses intense relief at the award in favour of Turkey.—Reuter's Special.

HAS COMMISSION EXCEEDED ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE?

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The "Sunday Times" Diplomatic Correspondent understands that the Cabinet feels doubt whether the Mosul Commission has not exceeded its terms of reference, it only having advisory powers. It is equally doubtful whether the Council of the League of Nations itself will be prepared to adopt its conclusions and recommendations, so many of which would appear to be either ambiguous or illogical to the point of grotesqueness. The Council may also consider that the attitude and methods of some of the Commissioners were unsound and not free from anti-British bias. Strong objection has been raised to the Commission's juridical assertion that the disputed territory is still under Turkish sovereignty for apart from the conquest by the British arms, Turkey has virtually surrendered her claim for sovereignty to the authority of the League of Nations. However this be the Cabinet, despite its reluctance, may even accept the extension of the Iraq mandate for twentyfive years if the League Council endorse this recommendation.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Calcutta, August 8.—His Excellency Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal after relinquishing the office of Viceroy returned to Calcutta to-day.

Rangoon, August 9.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Vivian Butler his son left by a special train to-day for Maymyo.—A.P.

MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED

"TOTALLY UNAUTHORISED STATEMENT"

BERAR SWARAJISTS' DISCLAIMER.

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

With regard to the statement to the effect that the Berar section of the Swarajists was not unwilling to accept office but Mr. Khaparde declined to form a Ministry owing to the fact that it would not be stable one, the Associated Press is reliably informed that Mr. Khaparde's representation to the Governor was totally unauthorised and in the direct contravention of the express mandate given to him by the Berar section of the Swarajists. They had among themselves finally decided, prior to Mr. Khaparde's visit to the Governor, on Friday morning, to decline to form Ministry and they disown any participation in Mr. Khaparade's representation to the Governor.—A. P.

"SADLY MISQUOTED."

C.-IN-C. EXPLAINS HIS SPEECH.

SIMLA, August 8.

Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood interviewed by the Associated Press said he had an excellent voyage and was delighted to meet his old friends again. In reply to a query regarding his recent speech at home at the Royal Colonial Institute in the course of which he was reported to have said, "India had a restless longing for the unattainable," he remarked that he had been sadly misquoted. He said from these words it was imagined by some critics that he anticipated that none of the present aspirations of India could be met. What he really said was. "It would be idle to disguise the fact that India in common with the rest of the world is passing through a phase of restless longing for the unattainable and a desire so great to escape the evils which at present beset all civilised mankind that etc. etc." From this, said Sir William Birdwood, it would be seen that a different aspect had been put on what he actually said. His words implied the feeling, probably of all of them, that we were still in the aftermath following the war in which one and all of them—England certainly as much as any other country—were longing to find a way of escape from our present evils. Later on, in his speech, he said, he was reported to have said, "Government can assist by removing obstacles and trying to prevent abuses but it can do very little of a constructional nature." What he really said was "...can assist by removing obstacles and trying to prevent abuses, but it is only by a nation itself developing a spirit of self-help that salvation can really be obtained."—A. P.

LORD READING ARRIVES IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Their Excellencies the Earl of Reading and the Countess of Reading and party arrived in Simla this afternoon. The special train stopped at Summer Hill Station. A large number of distinguished persons had journied out of Simla and gave Their Excellencies a very hearty and cordial welcome. Their Excellencies looked extremely well. Among those present to receive them were the members of the Executive Council, the Secretaries of the Departments and Aides-de-Camp representing the Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief. Distinguished Indian non-officials present included the Maharajah of Darbhangha and Raj Kumar and Raja Sir Harnam Singh. Though the arrival was private there were groups of eager spectators on the hillsides.

Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood and party arrived three hours earlier. The Commander-in-Chief was accorded a welcome at the Railway station by the Army Secretary and the heads of the various branches of the Army Headquarters.—A P.

IBN SAUD'S PLANS.

THINKING OF ATTACKING MEDINA.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

It is learned in London that Ibn Saud's forces intend to attack Medina and then the port of Yambo in order to obtain the hold of the seaboard and minimise the importance of Jeddah.—Reuter.

THE STINNES CONCERN.

WILL IT DECLARE ITSELF BANKRUPT?

LONDON, Aug 8.

While the banking group conducting the liquidation of the Stinnes concern emphatically denies that differences have arisen with the Stinnes family, the "Rheinisch Westfaelisch Zeitung," the mouthpiece of the family says that banks are unwilling to assume additional obligations on the ground that fresh liabilities of the concern are being continually discovered, and adds that unless the banks alter their methods, the concern will declare itself bankrupt, or request the court to supervise the liquidation. The Paper asserts that Herr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, approves of the action of the banks "thereby surrendering German economic life to ruin" and adds that if the concern declares itself bankrupt, the banks will also require assistance.—Reuter's Special.

A WATER-DIVINER

BOMBAY COUNCIL VOTES SALARY

"NONSENSICAL RESOLUTION" CARRIED BY ONE VOTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE)

POONA, Aug. 8.

As some members said, to-day the Council soared into the realms of the supernatural in the course of a discussion whether a water diviner, of course, a European should be appointed or not on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month. The discussion was long and lasted over two days. It was Mr. Dadubhai who said that an agnostic Government such as this, he was surprised, should have brought forward a resolution of this nature. The opponents of the proposal made out a strong case against the appointment, but for once Government believed in something else than mere brute force. Mr. Jayakar in making a powerful speech said the Opposition was powerless against the extravagances of the Government, but he was bound to protest all the same against the policy. He gave expression to the belief held by every Indian that such supernatural powers could not be turned into a limited liability company for earning big dividends and once it was done they would vanish. Mr. Rafiuddin making theatrical gesture suited to the gravity of the case appealed in the name of Cambridge and Oxford, Spencer and Huxley and asked the Government benches to rid their minds of all superstition in such matters. Mr. Thomas, the Revenue Secretary, turned up his nose at such appeals and was rather peevish and characterised Mr. Jayakar's speech as childish for which Government had to doppenance afterwards by dissociating itself from such petulence. Mr. Thomas brought forward no new arguments, but he harped upon Major Pogson's supernatural powers and said it would not be a waste to spend the money. Even Sir M. Hayward, the Home Member, confessed to being a believer in the deity and then gave a long discourse on the supernatural. He was a scientist he confessed aloud to the House and said such powers were possessed by one or two among twenty men. Even Mr. Lawrence who deals in rupees, annas and pies waxed eloquent. But Mr. Dev who was anxious for the reputation for sanity of the Government made a very witty speech and said the enemies of Government would be glad if the resolution were passed. The papers would then appear with heading Bombay Government has gone mad", he said. In the end the resolution was passed by a majority of one vote.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be sanctioned for this year from the provision appearing in the current year under "famine relief" and be utilised for the appointment of a special officer and staff for the purpose of locating underground supplies of water. He said one of the points of the famine policy proposed by Sir Chunilal Mehta last February was about making provision for irrigation wells for water for drinking purposes for men and animals. Many times it was found, that *tagavi* given for wells was thrown away as no water was found in many cases. It was, therefore, necessary to entrust the work to a man who could divine water so accurately as to avoid a number of failures. A question was asked sometime ago whether there was no Indian who could do similar work and the reply was given by Sir C. V. Mehta that there was no Indian knowing that work. From his personal experience, he knew that in each district and taluka there were water diviners who could fairly well locate water but it was found that these men could locate water only where there were springs but not in places where there were underground springs. Major Pogson had made careful study and prepared graphs on the basis of which it was possible to locate wells even in places where there were underground springs and if the location of the wells was more accurate the percentage of failures would be less.

It was decided to pay Major Pogson, Rs 3,000 monthly. Although the appointment was for three years, Major Pogson was on probation for one year and if he did not give satisfaction within that period they could dispense with his services.

Mr. N. E Navle and Mr. Abdul Latiff Khan supported.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan while not grudging Major Pogson his divine powers with which he was, credited objected to his being appointed a full time officer.

Mr. Dadibhai, while reluctantly opposing said he had not the slightest idea that this agnostic Government would have any faith in supernatural powers. (Laughter). He objected to the appointment of a special officer because he thought the Revenue Member would be able to consult without any cost Indian water diviners in every district.

"A NONSENSICAL RESOLUTION."

Mr. Jayakar, protesting against the extravagance, said perhaps it was the first time that any civilised Government was making an effort to harness supernatural powers on a man and he was looking forward to the day without being too ironical when some officers would come forward and would be appointed by Government as the fortune diviner of this house so that he would be present in the lobby and they could, go and ask him to divine what the fate of the Swaraj Party's resolution was going to be (laughter). He asked what was the meaning of the nonsensical resolution. It meant that in the year 1925 the House was asked to commit itself for 3½ years to the power of water divination. If Government wanted to get the benefit of the supernatural powers let them get it in its entirely. But hey should keep another truth in mind that supernatural powers failed when a man tried to make profit out of them. He knew the Swaraj Party was powerless to stop such extravagances on the part of Government. But he was bound to put his strong protest against them, whether it was effective or not.

Mr G. A. Thomas. Revenue Secretary, refused to follow Mr. Jayakar in his excursions into the realms of the supernatural. He did not say that Indian water finders were useless but there were many wells in the Presidency dug on the advice of Indian water finders most of which were dry. This divining power was possessed by many people but it was not its mere possession but the faculty of using it that mattered. Major Pogson had searched for water in the Mahableshwar Club in the presence of many members with a wand. When two or three members tried the wand they found it moving up and down and it was an indication that water was there. But they did not know how deep it was. He asked the House whether it was not worth while spending the small sum because he firmly believed that if Major Pogson was successful even to the extent of one tenth of what he had been so far they would have been paid for times over for the money spent by them.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed protested against the resolution in the name of Oxford and Cambridge, Huxle and Herbert Spencer. He would not be surprised if the Minister for Education came forward for the appointment of a surgeon for faith cure or faith healing.

Sir M. Hayward said he agreed with Mr. Jayakar that the Council should not waste money in pursuance of vain superstitions. But before classifying the proposals before them in that category it seemed to him that a closer examination was required which might remove several misapprehensions in the minds of members. He was not an agnostic and believed in the existence of a deity. He was a scientist with an enquiring mind and what was the subject of the enquiry. It had nothing to do with the supernatural powers of deity or with magic. It was a question of simple physical powers said to be possessed by many men of realising the proximity of water and who were known as water diviners and it had, got nothing to do with the ordinary meaning of the word 'divine' which connote the attributes of a deity. But it meant powers of guessing from physical experiments and it was purely scientific. In the jungles animals found water by mere instinct Physical powers of men suffered by civilisation and in one or two men among twenty those powers did exist and Major Pogson had developed them greatly. He did not profess magic but utilised his physical powers scientifically. Sir M Hayward had seen with his own eyes some of the successes of Major Pogson.

Mr D B Advani asked whether Government members were justified in using the word "childish" to the speech of Mr. Jayakar and he asked whether it was not improper and ungenerous to say so.

Sir M. Hayward said he had not meant it.

Several voices said it was Mr .Thomas who said it.

Sir M. Hayward said: The expression was not in the mind of the Government.

Mr. Advani said the Council had not sufficient data in their possession whether Major Pogson had really succeeded or not. Out of 120 places he had shown only ten borings were made and he thought it was not sufficient to strike an average.

Mr. S. S. Dev said from the speeches of Government yesterday he thought the reputation of the Bombay Government for sanity was at stake and to save their reputation he thought it was his duty strongly to oppose the vote; for the enemies of Government would be glad if the resolution was passed as it was moved by Government and next day papers would come out with the heading "Bombay Government has gone mad." (Laughter).

He also wanted to know whether the Bombay Government had found a diviner or Major Pogson had found a simpleton in the Government (Laughter). He wished to make an appeal to the non-officials and the Swaraj Party to appoint a committee to visit the places where it was said Major Pogson had succeeded in finding water.

"NOTHING SHORT OF A HUMBUG."

Mr. C M. Saptarshi opposing said Major Pogson had something to do with his own district where it was said by some members he had done good work. An experienced Deputy Collector there had characterised the work of Major Pogson as nothing short of a humbug. He wanted to know in how many sites recommended by Major Pogson water was found as the present data was insufficient. It was very easy for men of some commonsense to prognosticate water and even experienced agriculturists like Dr. Dadachanji could find out water (laughter). But in this particular case some scientific colouring was given to the superstition. Why should not Indians be tried for water divining who put their ears to the ground and could actually hear water running?

Mr. A. N Surve asked Government to throw some more light on the question before they could vote for the resolution.

Mr H. S. Lawrence said the officer had found water where every villager had given up hope of finding it. Some people did possess supernatural powers and they were supernatural in that every man did not possess them. The Bombay Government was not the only Government which employed such men for even the Australian Government employed two. He scuted the charge that Government was gullible or extravagant.

Mr. D. R. Patil supporting said there was scarcity of water in villages and up to now neither Government nor Indian water diviners had done anything. Government had come forward with proposals and they should be supported. In East Khandesh, Major Pogson was successful in finding water and there was no justification for not using the services of this man.

Dr. Dadachanji said they had to find out whether they had got water bearing strata in the Presidency. Santo Crimp, the great water expert who was brought by the Bombay Municipal Corporation told him that there was no such strata, in the Presidency and that they would have to go to a depth of 400 to 500 feet for water. He himself had tried Indian water finders with success and they were paid thred rupees for pagree as against 3,000 to Major Pogson. They might mark the difference and the contrast. But he thought when they had spent so many thousands in the famine work a few thousands more did not matter and he supported the proposal.

After the Revenue Member had replied the question was carried to division and was adopted by a majority of one vote, 42 voting for and 41 against.

NON OFFICIAL BILLS.

After tea time, the Bombay Legislative Council took up non-official business.

Mr Surve presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act 1890. The Select Committee in their report find that the object of the Bill was not to put obstacles in the way of the employment of additional police when required but to enable the Legislative Council to decide if it so desired whether the cost of the additional police should be defrayed out of a tax imposed on some or all of the inhabitants of the local area in question or whether it should be defrayed out of the general revenues of the Government. The necessity for the appointment of additional police arose suddenly, for instance in the case of serious riots and it was necessary that prompt action should be taken without waiting to obtain the approval of the Legislative Council but the question of the incidence of the cost could be decided finally if necessary, at a subsequent meeting of the Legislative Council. The Select Committee therefore provide that the existing power to appoint additional police under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 25 should remain but that the direction given as to the cost should be laid on the table at the next following session of the Legislative Council. It would then be open for any part of such cost to be borne by the general provincial revenues. If the Council adopt the latter course then the cost of the part thereof shall be borne by Government. The motion for the second reading of the Bill was moved by Mr. Surve and passed.

Speaking on the motion Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar who was a member of the Select Committee and had attached to its report a note of dissent said that the Select Committee had gone out of its way to say what they had said in the first part of its report regarding the object of the Bill in as much as the Select Committee's definition of the object was not in accordance with what the mover of the Bill had said in his speech moving the first reading of the Bill. Mr. Bhopatkar moved an amendment of the Bill on the lines of his speech so as to restore the Bill to its original position.

Mr. Montgomerie opposed the amendment and said that what Mr. Bhopatkar sought to secure namely that the Council should be entitled to go into the facts and merits of the case and to determine whether the levy of additional police was justifiable or not had been amply provided by the Select Committee in the latter part of its report.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, one of the signatories of the Select Committee report maintained that the amendments suggested by the Committee were perfectly logical.

Mr Pradhan (Nasik) opposed the amendment moved by Mr. Bhopatkar on the ground that it was based on an inadequate realisation of the many administrative difficulties involved.

Mr. Pradhan (Thana) supported the amendment of Mr. Bhopatkar and said that the Select Committee had radically modified the object of the Bill as originally stated.

Mr. Kambli (Dharwar) supported the position taken up by the Select Committee and opposed Mr. Bhopatkar's amendment

Mr. Saptarishi supported Mr. Bhopatkar's amendment.

Replying to the debate on his amendment Mr. Bhopatkar discounted the idea of administrative difficulties.

The Home Member spoke at length on the merits of the amendments proposed by the Select Committee and contended that Mr. Bhopatkar's objects could be fully met because if any money had been collected from the people of the affected area before the approval of the Council to that course was obtained and if the Council disapproved of the course then legally all the monies collected from the people should be refunded and Government were bound to do so.

Mr. Bhopatkar's amendment was put to vote and lost.

VOTING ON MAJ. POGSON'S APPOINTMENT.

The following is the division list over Major Pogson's appoinment:—

AYES.

Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Mr. J R Abercrombie, Mr S N Athavle, Mr. K W Barlee, Khan Bahadur S N Ishtto, Mr. S K Bole, Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Dr. K E Dadachandji, the Hon. Mr. A. M K Dehlavi, Dr Cosmos Fernandes, Mr. K S Framji, Mr. J Ghosal, the Hon Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain, Mr. V A Grantham, Haji Khamiso Gul Mahomed, Mr. Hamid M Abdul Ali, Mr. G W Hatch, the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. J E B Hotson, the Hon. Mr. B. V Jadhav, the Hon. Mr Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. S T Kambli, Mr. M S Khuhro, Mr. G J. Kokani, the Hon Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr H S Lawrence, Khan Saheb A M Mansuri, Mr. A Montgomerie, Mr. L J Mountford, Sardar G N Mujumdar. Mr. N E Navle, Mr. R S Nekaljay, Mr. Noor Mahomed, Mr. A C. Owen, Mr. D R Patil, Mr. S A Sardesai, Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah, The Thakor of Amod, Mr. G A Thomas, Mr. C W A Turner, Mr. G Wiles.

NOES.

Mr. D B Adwani, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. L B Bhopatkar, Rao Saheb D P Desai, Mr. S S Dev, Dr. M K Dixit, Mr. N R Gunjal, Mr. M R Jayakar, Mr. V N Jog, Mr. P G Joshi, Mr. G M Kalbhor, Mr M D D Karki, Mr. J A Kay, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. G K Mavalankar, Dr. M M Mehta, Mr. W S Mukadam, Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdas, Mr. B R Nanal, Mr. H. H. Narielwala, Mr. K F Nariman, Mr. B G Pahalajani, Mr A E Patel, Mr. D N Patel, Mr. A F I K Pathan, Mr F W Petch, Mr. G B Pradhan, Mr. R G Pradhan, Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi, Mr. H D Saheba, Mr. C M Saptarishi, Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, Mr. R D. Shinde, Mr. R. G Soman, Mr. A N Surve, Mr. V A Surve, Mr. J C Swaminarayan, Dr. M. D. Velkar, Mr. N N Wadia, Mr. E E Woods.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

responsible servant of the Municipality, and not that of an autocrat.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the appointment of Municipal Commissioner has been abolished by this Act. Under the present law, a Municipal Commissioner could be appointed by Government in any Municipality with a population of a lakh or more, or at the request of two-thirds of the Councillors. But the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner in the mofussil municipalities has been the subject of some complaint. The appointment has, therefore, been done away with in deference to public opinion in the matter.

Constitution.

Attention is next invited to the constitution of the City Municipalities. The improvement effected by this measure will best be realised by contrast of its provisions with the previous conditions. Under the existing law, the minimum elective strength of the municipalities was only one-half of their body. But the elective element has been successively raised by Government to two-thirds and even four-fifths of the total strength. This has been done with a view to liberalise the constitution of the local bodies. Such action has, however, been taken in pursuance of the general policy of Government, but there has been no legislation in this behalf. This advanced principle has now been enacted in the present Act. It has been expressly laid down that the number of elected members shall be "*not less than four-fifths*" of the whole number." Four-fifths will thus be the *minimum* elective strength of the City Municipalities. At the same time, Government have been empowered to create wholly elected municipalities in any areas they think fit There is an impatient desire in some quarters for an immediate grant of the full measure of election. But the time is not yet ripe for the attainment of this ideal. A certain element of nomination is indispensable in the existing conditions. Nomination may be much decried, but it has its uses and advantages. It is necessary to secure the due representation of the minorities and backward communities on the local bodies. It serves to adjust the differences of representation by election. It is useful for obtaining the co-operation of those who possess experience of the administration of the local bodies but who do not care to seek election. It also secures the presence of experts on the local bodies. Besides, such nomination is in the interests of those bodies themselves. It cannot serve any purpose of Government, as is sometimes wrongly imagined. A nominated strength of one-fifth can never prevail against an elective strength of four-fifths. Government do not stand to gain by reserving a negligible element of nomination for themselves. They are keen on increasing the elective element wherever conditions permit. Thus, the Poona, Hyderabad and Karachi Municipalities have been allowed an elective strength of more than four-fifths. Government are ready to grant the full measure of election as soon as they find that the conditions are suitable. The sincerity of their desire is evinced by the very power they have taken to themselves under this Act. But they can only carry out that intention when there is no longer any need for the representation of the minorities, and when trust, good will, harmony and co-operation have been established between the various communities. Indeed, it is mainly on the demand of the minorities and backward classes that a certain proportion of nomination has been reserved for the present.

(To Be Continued.)

ASSAULT ON RAI BAHADUR

TWO AMERICANS SENTENCED.

MURREE, Aug. 6.

It will be remembered that Rai Sahib Bisheshar Nath, Government contractor and banker was in the beginning of July last cruelly assaulted by two Americans at Murree and as a result the police challenged the Americans M. C. Williams and Shoohy. Judgment has now been delivered in the case which was heard by Mr. Ferguson, District Magistrate, Rawalpindi. Both the accused have been convicted under Section 325 I. P. C., M. C. Williams has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 to be paid as compensation to the Rai Sahib Bisheshar Nath and in default of payment to suffer further four months' rigorous imprisonment. Shoohy was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 to be paid as compensation to the Rai Saheb and in default to undergo another two months' imprisonment.—A. P.

MORE HAJIS ARRIVE.

HUSSAIN'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST IBN SAUD.

We have received the following from the Central Khilafat Committee:—

S. S. "Jehangir" of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd, with 250 pilgrims mostly Bengalis, (including some Delhi, Punjab, Behar, U. P., and Chinese pilgrims) arrived in Bombay, at 11-30 a.m. on Saturday last They were welcomed by Khilafat workers and Khilafat volunteers and other Muslims headed by Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Masoodali Nadvi, Moulvi Azizur Rehman Dehlavi, Mr. M .A. Chiklay, and Haji Attaullah All heartily shook hands with Maulana Shaukat Ali when they came down and received congratulations in return. Some Hajis presented him with small Zamzam tins which he kissed and put on his head. After staying in sheds and partaking light refreshments provided by Bachchuali Seth, the pilgrims embarked on moter lorries, motors and victorias got ready for them by Central Khilafat Committee and left for different *Musafirkhanas*.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST IBN SAUD.

Some old and disappointed adherents of Sheriff Hussain were trying to influence the Hajis to make statements against Ibn Saud and in favour of Sheriff Hussain and his family. Bombay has been made the headquarters of propaganda for Sheriff Hussain and Ali who have started six newspapers to abuse Ibn Saud's temporary administration over the Hedjaz.

Moulana Shafi Dawoodi M.L.A., Moulvi Abdulalim representative Jamaitululma, Moulvis Qamarahmed, Sheikh Abdulmajid, Hafiz Usman, Irfan, who are all responsible and influential men will shortly issue an authoritative statement about true facts.

The Captain of the "Jehangir" came down to meet Moulana Shaukat Ali who publicly thanked all officers and the crew for the good work they had done for the pilgrims.

Moulvi Qamarahmed, who went direct to Delhi from Karachi, is expected to reach Bombay on Monday by the Delhi Express. Mr. Aga Safdar is also coming with him.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

PRISON CONGRESS' DEMAND.

LONDON, August 8.

The International Prison Congress unanimously passed a resolution demanding an effective film censorship in every country with the primary object of protecting youths, and the inspection of cinemas in order to ensure the carrying out of the decisions of the censorship which should not be confined to questions of obscenity but should deal with all matters calculated to injure and deprave the youth. Special film exhibitions should be provided for the young, and the State should subsidise organisations for the production of films of real value for the young and general public. The question of the film should be regulated by an international agreement.

PLEA FOR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

The Congress passed another resolution that indeterminate sentence was one of the most efficacious means of social defence, and, therefore, the laws of each country should determine where and for what cause there should be a maximum duration for an indeterminate sentence There should be in every case, guarantees and rules for the conditional release of prisoners.—Reuter's Special

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Peshawar, August 8.—Owing to recent disturbance in a Gurudwara in Mohalla Gunj in Peshawar City between certain Akalis and Hindus the City Magistrate of Peshawar has issued order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting members of the public from visiting Gurudwara and Thakurdwara Nanak Dev for two months upto 2nd October 1925 without special permission of the Dy. Commissioner or City Magistrate.—A P

In the Central Provinces the total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday, the 1st instant, amounted to 19 against 31 in the preceding week. There were 96 attacks and 16 deaths from small-pox during the week in 5 towns and 28 villages against 128 attacks and 27 deaths in 5 towns and 37 villages in the last week. The disease showed a slight increase in the districts of Bhandara, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Drug and Akola.

A public meeting was held at Dharwar on Friday to honour Sjt. Divakar who is just released from jail. He assured the audience that he would continue to serve them as before.

A Krishnagar correspondent wires:—Notice under sections 107 and 144 has been served on Sjt. Ramanimohan Biswas, Secretary, All-Bengal and Assam Fishermen's Association (P. O Khanjapur, Barisal) and President Jalangi Bhagirathi Fishermen's Co-operative Society and Director of the Lower Ganges Fishermen's Co-operative Societies.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has placed on record its profound grief at the sudden and unexpected death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea.

Of the two hundred and fifty chests of Benares opium offered for sale only one hundred and sixty chests were sold at the opium sale realising Rs. 7,27,375. The highest and lowest prices per chest were Rs. 5,020 and Rs. 4,500 respectively.—A.P.

Messrs. K. G. Patade and R. S. Ghatge Subedar, Joint General Secretaries of the All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference will start from Poona on the 10th instant on their South Indian tour. They will visit and lecture at Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore, Madras, Palghat and other important places on their way.—A.P.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION

DISAPPOINTING FEATURES

POVERTY, ROOT CAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The 11th session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference was held at Poona, to-day, under the presidentship of His Highness Nawab Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah delivered the opening speech, followed by Sheikh Yakub Vazir Mahomed, Chairman of the Reception Committee who extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and visitors.

The President in the course of his speech, said:

That our community is educationally backward is almost axiomatic. Attempts are sometimes made, by a clever manipulation of statistics, to prove the extent to which advance has been made educationally by us which would justify our being classed as "advanced". It would indeed be a matter for gratification for us to know that we have passed the stage of backwardness of which, indeed, as a self-respecting community, we are not proud. The actual state of things, however, disillusions us cruelly a fact to which I will draw your attention later. All right thinking persons are unanimous on the point that we are backward in education. In scrutinising the causes which have contributed towards this state of things I attach the greatest importance to the economic factor which has been mainly responsible for our failure hitherto. There can be no disputing the fact that economic solidarity is the basis for all educational activities which are calculated to be fruitful of abiding results. The primary concern of us all, therefore, is and should be to concentrate our energies on this one object viz. to provide necessary funds for financing all healthy movements for the advancement of education and enlightment. All workers in the field of education have realized bitterly that their efforts are hampered by deficiency of funds and by the economic backwardness of the bulk of our community. It is, therefore, necessary that we must find ways and means to tackle this problem. The problem of providing education is not so keen in the cities and big centres as in the rural area where progress is hardly made even upto the lower primary stage. It is here that our attention must be chiefly directed.

The president then touched the problems of secondary and university education, which latter, he said was more disappointing than the former; and he urged that unless there was a complete overhauling of the system of Education at present available in this country it would be futile to expect matters straightening up. "Our curriculla", he said, "will have to be remodelled with a view to bringing them into line with our national demands." He struck a note of warning against thoughtless imitation of the west. "Our national features our national traditions and our national existence should not be allowed to disappear."

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence then delivered a short address.

[A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in our to-morrow's issue.]

BROADCASTING SERVICES.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVT

LONDON, Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to the questions Mr. Mitchell Thompson announced that a Committee consisting of the Earl of Crawford (Chairman), Lord Rayleigh, Lord Elanesburgh, Sir Thomas Royden, Sir Henry Hadow, Mr. Ian Macpherson M.P., Mr. William Graham M.P., Mr. Ian Fraser M.P., Dame Meriel Talbot and Mr. Rudyard Kipling had been appointed to advise with regard to the proper scope of the broadcasting services, and management, control and finance of these services after the expiry of the existing license on the 31st December 1926. The Committee would indicate any charges which might be desirable in the interests of the broadcasting service.—Reuter's Special.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.

LONDON, Aug 8.

7,000 Freemasons attended a luncheon at Olympia in connection with the Masonic Million Memorial Fund Festival at which the Duke of Connaught presided. The Duke of York and Prince Arthur of Connaught were present. The Duke of Connaught announced that subscriptions totalled 826 thousand including 417 thousand from London Lodges alone.

The Overseas Lodges came in for special congratulation in the course of the proceedings, the Duke of Connaught, referring in the warmest terms to their assistance. The Grand Secretary, Mr. Clyville Smith announcing the lists of donations specially commended Burma, Japan, Northern China and Bengal, the last named of which was represented by its District Grand Master.

The Duke of Connaught, in the course of his speech, read a cablegram from the Prince of Wales, regretting his inability to be present and added that the Prince of Wales's wonderful tour in South Africa was followed with greatest interest in the Homeland. He announced that a reply was sent thanking him (Prince) for his good wishes and expressing the hope that the remainder of his arabassadorial tour would be equally successful. At the conclusion of the function the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Arthur and Viscount Lascelles, toured the Hall and were accorded an amazing reception, being accompanied by a rolling thunder of cheers of 7,000. The function was a triumph of organisation and went off without a hitch.—Reuter's Special.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAYS MATCHES.

On the Esplanade, the Bombay Gymkhana met the New Hindu Cricket Club and lost by 111 runs. Parker played for the latter club and took 4 wickets for 22.

NEW HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

K Pardeshi 67, G Sitap 10, B. Pathare 1, P Vithal 60, P. Shivram 22, Chaudari not out 23, Shete 35, Wagle 4, Churi 0, Kothare and Parker d'd not bat. Extras 5. Total for 8 wickets 230.

Bowling Analysis:—Ingham 2 for 72, Andrews 4 for 52, Harrison 2 for 37.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

King 24, Hopkins 17, Harrison 5, Milne 9, Cullen 23, Mackinnon 0, Lees 2, Andrews 8, Lucas 1, Cummings 5, Ingham 4, Extras 25, Total 119.

Bowling Analysis:—

Parker 4 for 12, Shivram 3 for 25, Churi 1 for 18, Kothare 1 for 38.

ISLAM GYM. VS. HINDU GYM.

A draw was the result of the match between the Islam Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H Masih c Pupala b Joshi 9; G M Shaikh b Chandarana 4; I Shakoor c Chandarana b Joshi 32; T Barodawalla c C. H. Mahale, b Chandarana 15; K. H. Contractor, cH. Mahale, b Chandarana 31; S. G. Rascol c Kenney b Belsare 1; S Jamadar b Belsare 10; Vali Ahmed c Delaya b Belsare 2; G M Lakhani c Jai, b Belsare 2, S Mahmood not out 7; P B Irfani not out, 0; Extras 6. Total for 9 wickets 125.

Bowling: Belsare 4 for 20, Joshi 2 for 29, Chandarana 3 for 61.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

H A Mahale c Barodawalla b Mahmood 2; C. P Jai c Barodawalla b Masih 39; R A Mahale c Lakhani b Masih 26; K R Swami run out 7, D L Pupala not out 5, C Chandarana not out 6; B Dalaya, M Chandarana, V Joshi, S N Belsare, B Kenney, did not bat. Extras 7. Total for 4 wickets 108.

CUSTOMS VS. B. B. A. F. I.

The match between the Customs Cricket Club and the B.B. A.F.I. on the Oval resulted in a draw.

CUSTOMS.

H Lynn 3, Reubens 24, Murray 24, Clark 1, Abrahams 20, Wright 0, Kier 4, Dadley 11, Bower 13, Potts 12, Madankar 1, McNamara 1, Extras 5. Total 119.

B. B. A. & I.

Rodrigues 0, Parkhill 2, Hawley 18, Lukes 1, Milson 25, Ernst 0, Lewis 0, Mitten 9, Taylor-Smith 18, Leontzini not out 2, Mitchell not out 1, Taylor did not bat. Extras 3. Total 79.

PARSI GYM. VS. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

The Parsi Gymkhana secured an easy victory over the Friends' Union Cricket Club on the Kennedy Sea Face.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

M B Rao c Wadia b Kalapesi 17, S S Dongre c Reporter b Daruwalla 5, Chavakshai c Kalapesi b Daruwalla 4, D A Shete, b Kalapesi 8; Navak c and b Daruwalla 3, S R Godambe c Daruwalla b Kalapesi 2, Bhagwat c Bulsare b Daruwalla 6; D Pathare c Umregar b Daruwalla 0; V Jayakar c Cooper b Daruwalla 2; K Pathare c Mehta b Daruwalla 0; Talpade not out 8; Extras 5. Total 60.

Bowling:—Kalapesi 3 for 22; Bulsara 0 for 9, Daruwala 7 for 24.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

M R Reporter not out 47, S H Mehta b Pathare 15; B K Kalapesi run out 15; F Kapadia c Gorakshsakar b Godambe 0; K P Umrigar not out 72; I D Wadia, S B Cooper, J Madon, P Daruwalla, Dr. Tata, R Bulsara, did not bat. Extras 8. Total for 3 wkts. 157.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

PARSI GYM. B. AND BOMBAY GYM. "B" DRAW.

The second string of the Bombay Gymkhana played the second string of the Parsi Gym. on the Esplanade, the match being another draw. Harrison, the opening batsman of the Bombay Gymkhana played a steadi game for his 58 runs. Writer, the opening bat of the Parsis, was the top scorer for his side.

PARSI GYM "B."

Writer 43, J Madon 15, Mody 23, Bhiwandiwalla 0, F Madan 8, Sethna 11, Mullan 0, Adenwalla 14, Suntoke 10, Lala, J. P. Mullan did not bat. Extras 8. Total for 9 wickets 132.

BOMBAY GYM. "B".

Harrison 58, Stephens 7, Squires 4, McLeod 8, Champion 18, James, Clayton 0, Cole, Sheers, Lees and Hardcastle did not bat extras 4. Total for 6 wkts 100.

ALL JOY C. C. VS. WILSON COLELGE.

The Wilson College secured an easy victory over the All Joy Cricket Club on their home ground on the Kennedy Sea Face. The visitors batted first and compiled 70 runs. The College replied with 101 runs and won by 31 runs.

ALL JOY C. C.

S V Varde 1, Mehta 9, L P Jai c Pawaskar 4, Engineer 8, Desai 3, Amre 16, Shirodkar 0, Velsar 10, Joshi 0, Sule 7, Extras 12. Total 70.

WILSON COLLEGE.

Abhyankar 15, Cooper 3, Shaw 17, Unwalia 1, Mane 33, Kathole 19, Desai 0, Bose 0, Kharas 1, Mehta 4, H. Desai 0, Extras 5. Total 101.

RACING NUMEROLOGY

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B. B. & C. I. RLY. BEAT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The batting of the Medicos failed dismally and the Railway had no difficulty in winning by 3 wickets and 76 runs.

GRANT MEDICAL.

Pai 1, Gandhi 3, Mistry 0, Hoodboy 12, Engineer 4, Nagarwalia 0, Joshi 7, Patel 1, Nanjani 1, Galvankar 3, Hari 0, Extras 2. Total 34.

B. B. C. I. RAILWAY.

Pinto 0, Pardeshi 27, B. Kapadia 8, P Vithal 2, Lucas 42, Mahale 1, Havewalla 5, Richards not out 23, rest did not bat. Extras 2, Total for 7 wickets 110.

G. I. P. RLY. VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Kennedy Sea Face and resulted in a draw. For the Railway, A. Perreira played a forceful innings, hitting eight fours out of his total of 60 runs. The Gymkhana batsmen failed to come off, R M. Gandhi veing the only one to pass twenty. This player also performed creditably with the ball, taking 5 wickets for 37 runs.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Kalgutkar c Chandarana b R. Gandhi 6, Khedkar c Jog b Gandhi 6; Sani c K. Fathare b Chandarana 1; Elavia c Swami b Gandhi 4; A Perreira c D. Pathare b K Pathare 60; James b Pupala 27, Shivram c Gandhi b Pupala 11; B. Perreira c Bhatt b Pupala 3; Shete not out 0; Varma not out 5; D'Costa did not bat; Extras 10; Total for 8 wickets 134.

Bowling Analysis:—

R. M. Gandhi 3 for 37; Pupala 3 for 19, Pathare 1 for 12; Chandarana 1 for 39.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

M. B. Rao b Shivam 2; B. D. Jog l b w Slavia 1; R. M Gandhi c Perreira b Shivram 24; S. S. Dongre c Elavia b Shivram 13; D. L. Punala l b w Shivram 0; K. R. Swami b Elavia 18; C. M. Gandhi not out 11; D. J. Pathare not out 3; G. H. Bhatt K. J. Pathara, M. H. Chandarana did not bat; Extras 1; Total for 6 wickets 73.

Bowling:—Shivram 4 for 38; Elavia 2 for 29.

PARSI GYMKHANA BEAT SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

On their home ground, the Parsi Gymkhana collected 117 runs before being dismissed. The College in their venture could only score 91 runs, Kheshwalla batting well for his 35 runs.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

K. Umrigar c Virji b Balliwalla 2; S. H. Mehta c Kheswalla b Balliwalla 17; B K. Kalapesi c Italia, b Virji 10; H. N. Baria c Pohowalla b Virji 6; S. B. Cooper b Pohowalla 26; P. Daruwalla b Virji 2; Dr. Tata c Kumana b Virji 22; S. Palkiwalla c Patel b Virji 11; F. M. Pavri not out 8; N. Master Pohowalla b Anaria 0, Extras 13; Total 117.

Virji 5 for 44; Balliwalla 2 for 36; Pohowalla 1 for 31 Anaria for 4.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE.

Merchant l b w Umrigar 7; Kheswalla c Umrigar b Kalapesi 35; Vakil b Kalapesi 10; Virgil b Kalapesi 0; Kamana c Mehta b Pavri 19; Pohowalla l b w Pavri 2; Patel Cooper b Pavri 0; Italia b Kalapesi 1; Burte b Daruwalla 1; Balliwalla b Kalapesi 0; Amaria not out 5; Extras 11; Total 91.

Bowling:—Kalapesi 5 for 32; Umrigar 1 for 12; Pavri 3 for 20; Daruwalla 1 for 8.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Gloucestershire vs. Middlesex.—Match was drawn. Gloucestershire 274 and 123 for 5 and declared (Durston 4 for 35) Middlesex 222 (Heudren 53 Mann 50 not out Hammond 4 for 50 Parker 6 for 120) and 33 for no wickets. Gloucestershire won on the first innings. Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire.—Leicestershire won on the first innings. Leicestershire 222, Yorkshire 197 (Oldroyd 55 not out Geary 4 for 46) Leicestershire in the second innings 195 for (Astill 70 not out Geary 63).

Warwickshire vs. Glamorganshire.—Warwickshire won by nine wickets. Glamorgan 176 and 118 (Partridge 4 for 57). Warwick 183 Ryan 5 for 72 and 114 for one wicket (Parsons 59 not out). Northamptonshire vs. Derbyshire. Northamptonshire lost on the first innings. Northamptonshire 201. Derbyshire 244. Northamptonshire in the second innings 279 for nine and declared (W. Timms 55 Walden 53 P. Wright 53 Morton 5 for 89). Derbyshire 96 for 1. (Lee 60 not out). Somerset vs Hampshire—Hampshire won by ten wickets. Somerset 104 and 199 (Daniell Kennedy 7 for 74). Hampshire 272 for and declared (White four for 65) and without loss.

Lancashire vs. Essex.—Lancashire won on the first innings.—Essex 98 and 184 for 7. Lancashire 203 for 7 and declared.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, August 8.—The Liberal press comments unfavourably on the Sweated Goods Committee's report.—

The "Daily News" considers the generalisation as regards the entirely different conditions of production in different countries impossible.

The "Westminster Gazette" describes the proposed boycott as a fantastic absurdity and as only a clasptrap for Socialist platforms.—Reuter's Special.

PATHAN STABS WIFE.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

On Saturday morning Mohmed Makrani, a Pathan residing at Dongri brutally assaulted his wife with a knife and was trying to run away when he was arrested by the police. The injured woman was removed to J. J. Hospital where her condition being found precarious, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, was called by the police to take her dying statement. It appeared Mohmed Makrani and his wife Sarabai had domestic trouble every now and then, and being not satisfied with the husband's treatment, Sarabai had obtained a divorce recently. She then hired a hut near Nouroji Hill and began to live alone. Prior to their separation Mohmed had given Sarabai Rs. 60 which he demanded from her on Saturday morning. Sarabai, it is said, refused to part with the money whereupon Mohmed threatened to kill her. An altercation then ensued, and in a fit of frenzy, it is alleged Mohmed flourished a clasp knife, and stabbed her brutally all over her body. She fell on the spot in a pool of blood and the assailant seeing her in the dying condition attempted to run away but he was promptly arrested by the police with the aid of some pedestrians. He was taken to J. J. Hospital where he was confronted before the injured woman in presence of Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate for identification. The assailant admitted having stabbed the woman in his confession. The woman died subsequently.

How the woman met her death under tragic and gruesome circumstances was narrated before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner on Sunday, while holding an inquest touching the death of Sarabai (30) who died as a result of stab wounds alleged to have been inflicted by her husband Mahmud Dadun.

Mahmud Dadun, the suspect who is in police custody was present at the inquest.

Fathmabai Din Mahomed, a married woman and neighbour of the deceased living in a hut at Chinchpokly stated that she knew the deceased very well. The deceased lived with one Safraubee and had been divorced by her husband some eight months back. On Saturday at 9 a.m. the witness while she was having her breakfast saw the suspect in front of Safraubee's hut. The witness then saw the suspect enter the hut and a few minutes later she heard an altercation between the deceased and the suspect. Subsequently she heard the deceased, calling for her "Fathma I am killed." Hearing the shouts she ran up to the hut and saw the suspect standing there facing the deceased. Both the deceased and the suspect were grappling with each other and later on she saw the suspect stabbing the deceased with a jack knife in the abdomen. The suspect took out the knife and began to strike her again when witness intervened and wrenched off the knife from him. the meantime Safraubee and police arrived on the scene, the suspect was arrested and the injured woman taken to the hospital.

Safraubee, sister of the deceased deposed that her sister told her that the suspect had stabbed her. The police found the jack knife in her hut which had blood stains.

To the suspect the witness said that he took away his girl but she returned to her hut on Thursday. She did not know that the suspect was demanding money from the deceased. It was not true that the deceased had agreed to live with him if he returned to her the sum of Rs. 80 which he had taken from her at the time of divorce.

Dr. Byrne of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that the injuries of the abdomen were fata beyond any hope of treatment.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of death by internal haemorrhage due numerous stab wounds inflicted by the suspect Mahmud Dadun by means of a jack knife under such circumstances that his act amounted to culpable homicide amounting to murder.

PARSI RUN DOWN BY MOTOR CA".

INQUEST CONCLUDED.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Saturday touching the death of Manekji D. Daruvala (77) who was, it is alleged knocked down by a motor car driven by Dr. T. Jackson, Chief Medical officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, at 7-30 p.m. on 30th ultimo, at Gibbs Road under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Bar-at-Law appeared for Dr. Jackson, while Mr. Vakil, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the daughter of the deceased.

Inspector Barnes led the evidence.

Mrs. C. M. Shaw said she was with Dr. Jackson in his car at the time of the accident. Dr. Jackson was driving the car. As it was raining at the time, they stopped on the left hand side of the road. Dr. Jackson merely released the brakes and the car began to slide down. The engine was not set to work and Dr. Jackson was explaining the witness how the car began to slide down. Witness then noticed a man in the middle of the road appearing to come towards the car. He had an umbrella over his head in the right hand. Dr. Jackson sounded the horn. The man moved to the left and appeared to change his mind and moved rapidly towards the car. Dr. Jackson put out his hand to save him from hitting the car. The car slipped past him. Dr. Jackson asked witness to look round and see if the man was all right. Dr. Jackson had severe lumbago and so he could not turn round himself. Witness saw the man lying on the road and told Dr. Jackson. He picked the man up and removed him to Parsi General Hospital.

Dr. Thomas Jackson in his statement to the court corroborated the last witness.

The jury returned a verdict of death by concussion of the brain and shock following injuries which he received in consequence of his having accidentallly fallen down on the Gibbs Road as Dr. Jackson who was driving down in the road attempted to save him from dashing into the car while crossing the road.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

On Thursday a motor car No. Bom. 6654 belonging to Mr. Haji Oosman Haji Ismael and driven by his chauffeur Abdul Aziz was proceeding along Reay Road from the direction of Wari Bunder toward Tank Bunder when near the junction of Dock Yard Road it knocked down one Sharfuddin Shamsuddin (13) who was crossing the road. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he expired on Friday night.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday when Dagdu Mahadeo, a police constable No. 121 B said at the time the accident occurred he got out of the police compound and was going towards Wari Bunder. The deceased was crossing the road and was knocked down by the car. The car was going at a speed of 15 miles an hour.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the spleen and internal haemorrhage.

The jury returned a verdict of death by internal haemorrhage due to rupture of the spleen caused by his having been run over by motor car No. Bom. 6654 which was beinf driven along Reay Road by Abdul Aziz in a rash and negligent manner.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sub-Inspector Salarker charged Bala Sakharam with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 475/-.

The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a Hamal in Messrs. J. C. Karaka and Co. He was entrusted between May and July Rs. 475/- for payment in the Eastern Bank. The cashier of the firm on examining the pass book having found Rs. 475/- short the accused was asked to explain but as he could not do so he was handed own to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and made good Rs. 174/-.

His Worship sentenced the accused two months rigorous imprisonment.

A number of cases of house breakin and theft have occurred in the city of late and the police have lost no-time in arresting a few old jail birds who belong to some gangs of housebreakers and have again resorted to the old profession.

Deputy Inspector Rahn on Saturday placed J. DeSouza and four others before Mr. P. L. Thakkar at the Esplanade Police Court and charged them with loitering on Apollo Bunder at 3 a.m. on Saturday. Some of the accused belonged to a gang of house breakers.

Before the same Magistrate Sergeant Hewson placed Baklu Bakai and nine others for loitering at Bhuleshwar on Friday evening with the intention of housebreaking.

All the accused were remanded in police custody pending further enquiry.

"THE HAMPDEN TOUCH."

"DAILY HERALD" ON SWARAJIST POLICY.

London, August 3.—Under the heading 'India's Answer" in a leading article, 'The Daily Herald" writes as follows:—

Mr. Gandhi's statement in "Young India," followed immediately by Mr. Sen Gupta's first speech as the Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, leaves no doubt that a new struggle is about to open in India. Indians regard Lord Birkenhead's speech as a contemptuous rejection of Mr. Das' offer of honorable co-operation. Freedom, they conclude, must be won, not by negotiation, but by effort. Parliamentary opposition must be supplemented by resistance in the country. The Swarajists will, therefore, turn again to Civil Disobedience, refusing to pay taxes or obey the laws imposed by autocracy. It is the Hampden touch, Civil Disobedience, in accordance with Mr. Gandhi's principles, is to be non-violent. There is to be passive, not active, resistance—a weapon of which the effectiveness has yet to be demonstrated in practice, but which, guided by men of the quality of the Swaraj leaders, may suffice. Lord Birkenhead has challenged three hundred million people. The result may stagger humanity.—"Forward."

SPECIAL OVERSEAS NUMBER OF "CHAND."

Mr. Benarsi Das Chaturvedi writes as follows from Firozabad (Agra):—

The present is a critical time not only in the history of India but also in that of Indians abroad. The question of Indians in South Africa has come up before us again, our countrymen in Kenya who had to fight against heavy odds, have been compelled to give up the struggle for the time being, while the condition of our people in Fiji has been growing worse and worse every day. We know how the Governments and Planters of Malaya, Ceylon, British Guiana and Fiji have been trying their utmost to get cheap Indian labour from our country for their plantations.

At this crisis it is necessary that there should be closer connection between India and her children abroad. Taking these facts into consideration Mr. R. Saigal, Editor and Proprietor of the "Chand" of Allahabad, has decided to issue a Special Number of his Magazine in December 1925, at the time of the Cawnpore Congress, which will be devoted entirely to the cause of Indians Overseas.

The difficult work of editing this Special Number has been entrusted to me and I have gladly taken it up in the hope that I shall receive every help from my countrymen at home and abroad. I request these people through this letter to favour me with their views on these questions. Short articles dealing with the social, religious, and political condition of our people in the Colonies and the Dominions and pictures of Indian life in these places will be quite useful for this Number. Special mention should be made of the condition of our Indian sisters in the Colonies as it is intended to devote about half of this number to their cause.

Any suggestions to make this effort success will oblige me.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IN AID OF GADKARI MEMORIAL FUND

A benefit performance in aid of the Gadkari Memorial Fund will be given by the Lalitkaladharsha Natak Mandali, on Thursday, the 20th instant at the Bombay Theatre, when the well-known play "Hachmulacha-Bap" will be staged.

PATHE.

It seems that now-a-days comedy is getting to be one of the real arts and consequently "slapstick" has been dismissed as a poor subterfuge. Harold Lloyd insists on humour, that is subtle and refined. He wants naturalness in everything. He acts without appearing to act, because he always injects human touches and traffics with situations that are true to life. When the plot of his latest feature comedy "Dr. Jack" was conceived by Hal Roach, Lloyd really fell into the spirit of it, because, I had a real theme. He does not believe in a story that will submerge comedy, but he demands enough to hold the interest throughout.

The secret of Harold Lloyd's popularity is that once you meet him, you always remember him. No actor is a harder worker nor knows how to work as does Lloyd. No scene is a small scene with him. He will never let it go to the camera until he feels it thoroughly. This is why he is now having full houses every night at the Royal Opera House.

WELLINGTON.

Actual motion pictures of Monto Carlo, its Casino and Terrace and glimpses of Cote de Azure, with members of its cast in the scenes, are features of the Cosmopolitan picture, "Enemies of Women," directed by Alan Crosland from Blasco Ibanez's latest novel, which opens to-night and runs this week at the Wellington Cinema Dhobi Talao). The director took the entire company to the Riviera where six weeks were spent on these scenes. They are magnificent in their beauty. So are the gorgeous palace and villa sets, designed by Joseph Urban, famous Viennest artist, in which Prince Michael Lubimoff, Russian wastrel, stages gorgeous parties.

Altogether "Enemies of Women" rewards the eye with as many pictorial beauties as it does the emotions with its dramatic story.

PRECIOUS.

A fascinating story of the underworld, of mystery, intrigue and romance, is told in "Into the Net," the new Pathe serial showing at the Cinema Precious (Lamington Road) with Edna Murphy and Jack Mulhall featured. Every branch of the New York City police department is shown in operation—the strong arm and riot squads; the underground telegram system; crimnal identification by fingerprints and photographs; and police dogs, patrol wagons, boats and airplanes. There is a double programme at the Cinema this week. Besides the serial a 6 parts Gaumont Drama is also screened, entitled "Surging Seas" featuring Charles Hutchinson.

KRISHNA CINEMA.

The Lalan Vanjari film is being screened in the Krishna Cinema from Saturday. The village of Vala could boast of a staunch devotee of God and a great humanitarian in Lakha, who was leading a retired life with his foster child Lalan, a beauteous maid of sixteen. Then Meghasha, greedy minister, complained to the King that Lakha was the cause of famine in the country. Both the king and his son Annakumar went in search of the deer having power to bring rain On his way Anna met Lalan, the beautiful and innocent maid, with her pet deer. But Anna much captivated with her beauty, complied with her request by letting away the deer which was pet to her. The king, on the other side, searched for the deer everywhere, but could not succeed in tracing it. Meghasha, taking advantage of the love of Anna with Lalan reported to the king of the mean conduct of his son loving a common village girl, through whom the deer was let loose. The king called upon Lakha to see that rain was coming forth as the country was suffering much. Then Lakha with the help of his Guru Surdas offered prayers and rain poured in to the relief of all. The king had also Lalan carried away and kept in a prison. Lakha searched for her everywhere but in vain. Anna with the help of his friend Madhu searched for her and at last released her. The king was told that Lalan was a celestial maid and not a village girl, as he thought her to be. Then the king arranges for the marriage of his son with Lalan. The shepherd who came to know of the offering of food to the king, suspected his wife's conduct and accused her of immorality. But the shepherdess being chaste and pure cursed her husband who was turned into water. But she repented as she was no more a sati. Then she appealed to God Varun to bring her husband to life. But Varun wanted the head of a young man as a sacrifice to redeem her husband. Then she thought of the promise of the king and went to him and asked him to help her by sacrificing his son, to which he consented. But the touching prayers of Lalan to God brought back life to her husband, Annakumar, and all lived happily.

EXCELSIOR.

A Mack Sonnet film entitled "Molly O" featuring that charming young actress Mabel Normand, is at the Excelsior Cinema being screened.

What a lot of trouble a father can be to his children when he's sowing "wild oats." Laura La Plante has such a father on her hands in "The Dangerous Blonde," which is being shown at the West-End Cinema, (New Churney Road this week).

The story carries as its central figure the father, his pleasure-hating, club-lecturing wife, the girl, her sweetheart and a bold, bad vampire, deliciously burlesqued. The whole plot is filled with humorous situations well played by a cast of popular players.

EMPIRE.

"His Majesty the American" another Dougas Fairbanks thriller is at the Empire Cinema.

EMPRESS.

"The Covered Wagon" has commenced at the Empress Cinema.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Asiatic Society:—Paper by Dr. J. M. Unvala on "Syntheticism in Indian Iconography." illustrated by lantern slides Town Hall at 6-30.

THURSDAY, August 13.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 15.

The s.s. Delta with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

AG. CERTIFYING SURGEON.—The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, writes:—"Owing to the death of Dr. Bardi Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, it has been necessary to make an immediate part-time appointment, pending the permanent filling of the post. Dr. J. R. Jagoe will temporarily certify children.

It is requested therefore that children be sent for examination at 1 p.m. on days other than Sundays or Government holidays."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—The following concert arranged by Mr. T. Campbell Rogers will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.:—1 March, Georgina; 2 Fox Trot, Shanghai; 3 Violin Solo, by Mr. W. D. Prentice; 4 Fox Trot, "Oh How I love my darling"; 5 Piano Solo, by Mrs. W. D. Prentice; 6 Fox Trot, Knaughty Kanute; 7 Banjo Solo, by Mr. L. Coutte; 8 Waltz, Dreamy Melody; 9 One Step Loving.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Wednesday the 12th instant will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Gokul Astami." All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and Ballard Pier and town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will however work as usual: 1 Colaba, 2 Girgaon, 3 Malabar Hill, 4 Mazgaon, 5 Byculla, 6 Parel, 7 Cadel Road, 8 Masjid, 9 Tardeo, 10 Dharavi, 11 Bandra, 12 Fort Street Booking Office.

The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

RAGHUVIR SAOKAR.

A TRIUMPH AND A TRIBUTE.

Sunday was a red-letter day for Mr. Raghuvir Saokar who received a rousing reception at the Elphinstone Theatre. In "Samshaya Kalol," the famous actor appeared as Rewati and it was a thrilling triumph.

The theatre was crowded to suffocation. Among the visitors were Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. V. D. Vasanji, Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala, Mr. V. J. Desai, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Bhedwar, Mr. P. Joseph and many others.

The play was a rattling success, but all eyes were on Rewati and the masterly rendering of Rewati. Demeanour, voice, and scintillating coquetry gave the principal performer the distinction of real success. In the musical pieces of the second Act, Rewati was a master-piece. Sinuous of form and gifted with a voice of melifluous cadence Rewati carried the audience off their feet. The voice had feminine timbre and occasionally it would descend to the scale of whistling melody, and the spiral infonation was brought to splendid effect by expression, by manner, by finished gesticulation.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel gave the medal to Rewati, which was donated by Mr. Belgaumwalla. Speeches were delivered in honour of the evening's hero. Mr. Tairsee was in lighter vein and he kept the audience diverted by his pawky humour. It was a great day for Mr. Raghuvir Saokar who acnowledged the compliment by proudly wearing the souvenir during the rest of the performance.

SWARAJ AND INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji delivered a public lecture on "Swaraj and Indianization of the Army in ten years", at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Saturday evening, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. Dadachanji kept the audience both serious and humorous and his lecture was heard with rapt attention. Full report of this lecture will appear to-morrow.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1925.

CHARACTERISTIC CUNNING.

Nearly two months ago, Earl Winterton declared in the House of Commons that the British Government did not intend to shoulder the cost of the Kabul Delegation, although Afghanistan was in direct relations with the British Government. The incongruity of the situation was glaringly clear, but the Under-Secretary-of-State for India was patriotic enough to shirk, on behalf of his own country, the responsibility of paying for its diplomatic agency in Kabul. Indians have protested against the burden illicitly imposed upon them by the British Government. After the last Afghan War, the British Government gave full recognition to the sovereignty of the Amir; without a War, the lover of small nations could not have been persuaded to admit the independence of Afghanistan. Either the British Government should maintain the Kabul delegation or leave the actual responsibility to the Government of India. According to Earl Winterton, they do not want to pay for the delegation. If India has to pay, it is only reasonable that the Indian Legislature should have a voice in the spending of the money. We are paying Rs. 5 lakhs a year for the cost of the Kabul delegation.

Realising the obligation, the Hon. Mr Pheroze Sethna submitted a resolution for the Council of State. It is a recommendatory resolution running as follows:—

> "Having regard to the fact that the expenditure on account of the British Legation in Afghanistan is borne by the Indian Exchequer, this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he be pleased to move the British Government to appoint, in future an Indian an Envoy and Minister of Great Britain at the Court of Afghanistan."

On the ground that it "affects the relations of His Majesty's Government with a foreign State", Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith has disallowed the resolution. It is alleged that the resolution offends sub-rule (1) of Rule 23 of the Indian Legislative Rules. We submit that if India is to pay for the Delegation, the Indian Legislature ought to be free to make a recommendation; strictly speaking it should carry mandatory weight. We know that only two Indians have so far been admitted to subordinate capacity in the Indian Political Department, one of them being a distinguished Civilian now in the Hyderabad Residency. The mistrust of Indians and the love of exclusive spoils are of course immense, but that is no excuse for the grotesque attitude of the British Government when India is pumped for expenses at Kabul and is at the same denied all rights of articulation. As for the technicality that the Legislature should not discuss affairs relating to foreign States, discussion was allowed when the Assembly recommended its own direct choice of representatives to international conferences like those at Geneva and Washington. The Council of State, when greeting the return of Mr. Sastri from Washington, freely encroached upon the domain now meticulously reserved from profane discussion by Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith. The Pre-Reform Legislative Council discussed the propriety of India being saddled with a moiety of the two millions advanced to Persia. Why didn't the president of the Legislative Assembly prevent the members from denouncing in March the absorption of Rs. 3 crores by Persia, on the pretext that it involved the relations of His Majesty's Government with a foreign Power?

There is no particular consistency in the latitude and restriction ascribed to the Indian Legislature from time to time; the authorities swallow camels one day and strain at gnats the next. The British Government cannot have it both ways. Either they should pay the piper and call for their tune at Kabul or leave to the representatives of the tax-payer the meagre right of suggesting—be it said, not dictating—reasonable ways of spending the money drawn from the public. We believe Mr. Phiroze Sethna was anxious to raise a serious discussion on the anomaly, but, by an invidous resort to rules, the Government have managed to burke the discussion. The Council of State cannot, apparently, use even the elementary right of petitioning the Government because there is a handy sub-rule amenable to being twisted against them. The question of the Kabul delegation must be revived in other forms and the British Government be persuaded to realise the merit of paying for their own obligations instead of disingenuously shuffling them on to other shoulders.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

It is notorious that the existing legislation about insurance companies in India is grossly inadequate for the protection of the policy holders in the various branches of insurance. The Indian commercial community has been for more than five years pressing upon the attention of Government the necessity of bringing that legislation upto-date on the lines now obtaining in the progressive countries of Europe and America, but until lately Government had, on one excuse or another, evaded a clear enunciation of their policy in this behalf. They have now published a Bill which, as we have shown on a previous occasion, is inadequate to meet the situation. It does not touch the gravest defect of the existing law. The Indian policy-holders of foreign companies operating in India have no protection in case anything seriously goes wrong with these companies at their headquarters; the Government measure merely tinkers with that aspect and practically leaves it where it is now. The liabilities which the foreign companies undertake in India with respect to life, fire and marine branches of the insurance business run into crores and, on a rough estimate, the total premium which these companies receive during the course of a single year is ten crores of rupees of which the life branch alone secures five crores. Against these huge liabilities the only obligatory duty which the proposed official Bill imposes on these companies is to require them to deposit by instalments a sum not exceeding four lakhs in the case of companies doing insurance work of all kinds and when it is remembered that the securities may be of the face value of that amount, the actual market value thereof would be little over Rs. 2,00,000 if 3 per cent. Government paper is deposited. It is obvious that thousands of Indian policy-holders who invest their scanty savings in life insurance companies could have no protection whatever against the foreign companies when, except this nominal sum of rupees two lakhs, the whole of their enormous assets are invested outside India.

We are, therefore, glad to note that primarily to remedy this glaring defect in the official Bill Mr Jamnadas Mehta who was, we understand, half way through the preparation of his own Bill, has decided to introduce that Bill, in preference to the Government measure. Under his Bill companies engaged in life insurance work, both Indian and foreign, will have an obligation imposed upon them to invest and keep invested in prescribed securities such amounts as will fully cover their liabilities existing at any time. His Bill provides that foreign as well as Indian Companies doing fire business in India, shall maintain in India an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of their premium income every year. These are two of the special features which distinguish his Bill from the Government measure. Insurance premia represent the hard-earned savings largely of middle and poor classes of the people and are intended as provision against old age and for the benefit of widows and orphans, and it becomes the first duty of the State to see that these objects are not defeated by allowing the assets of foreign companies to remain beyond the reach of legislative protection in this country and by reckless, capricious or haphazard investments of assets of indigenous concerns This cannot be secured unless the detailed returns of these investments are regularly furnished to Government in the prescribed form and are open to inspection by the public at any time so that it may be possible at a glance to appraise the sufficiency of the investments and the solvency or otherwise of the concerns which are engaged in insurance work. This safeguard is provided in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Bill. If his Bill is passed, the policy-holders both of Indian and foreign companies will become secured and, what is more, the insurance habit will grow among the people to an extent undreamt of at present. Mr. Mehta's Bill is based on similar legislation in force in Canada and in the United States for the last twenty years which in its turn is the result of observation and experience of the working of insurance companies extending over half a century. In fact it may be truly said that the Canadian experience has been accepted as a guide in many other countries in Europe and America and Great Britain is making attempts to come up to the ideal through the agency of a committee which has been investigating the problem for nearly a year. The Bill is, therefore, a tried measure putting insurance on a sound footing and purging it of speculative element.

What is said above about life business is also true *mutatis mutandis* about fire and other kinds of insurance business. There are other features of the Bill which are vital from the national point of view. If the assets of insurance companies in India are invested in this country, as provided in the Bill, they will have an unmistakably healthy effect on the money market. Government will have a widely extended source to tap for their annual loans, with the corollary of reduced rate of interest which will to that extent relieve the tax-payer of his burdens, and indu-trial concerns will not have to compete against Government to the same extent as now, for financing their enterprises. The acute stringency of money which has been smothering all enterprise, particularly during the last two or three years, will be appreciably diminished and the returning confidence will go a great way towards stimulating initiative amongst our business-men. It will thus be seen that the Bill has a triple aspect: the absolute security which it affords to the policy-holders of the insurance companies; wider facilities which it provides to the Government for their annual borrowings; and increased facilities which industrial interests will secure on account of reduced competition on the part of Government in the money market. One additional feature of the Bill ought also to receive attention It is very likely that as a result of the wholesome restrictions that the Bill provides unstable companies whether, Indian or foreign, will, in course of time, cease to function in this country and strong Swadeshi concerns will have proportionately reduced competition to face.

Notes of the Day.

France and Syria.

The unrighteous war which France is waging against the Riffs to punish them for their crime of loving their freedom more than being dominated by her for the satisfaction of her imperialistic greed is having its inevitable repercussion in the Muslim world. In Syria, French forces have suffered a severe reverse at the hands of the "rebel" Druses. French occupation of Syria has been no more popular with its people than the British occupation of Mesopotamia or Palestine. The French are in Syria as the British in Mesopotamia, not with the consent of the people but because of their bayonets. The Arabs, whether in Syria, in Palestine or in Mesopotamia, are slowly but surely beginning to realise that instead of the bread of independence which they were promised as a price of their betrayal of their Turkish rulers they have been given the stone of subjection in the shape of a mandate. The rising in Syria is a manifestation of this growing feeling The details given by the "Echo de Paris" about the causes of the "revolt" of the Druses merely bring into relief the oppressive character of the French regime in Syria

A Familiar Bogey.

The recent triumph of the British Labour movement in regard to the coal crisis has naturally given opportunity to the enemies of Labour to raise the familiar bogey of Bolshevism. On behalf of the Mining Association Mr. Gillip Gee has just declared that a lasting settlement is impossible unless the constitutional issue is faced: namely, "are we to be governed by Parliament or the Soviet acting in the name of the Labour movement"? Mr. Baldwin set the ball rolling by his ungracious remarks in closing his speech in the Commons on Thursday. He described the recent action of British Labour in support of the miners as a challenge of a minority to the nation and added that if they were again confronted with such a challenge "let me just say that no minority in a free country has ever yet coerced the whole community." Yet, what are the facts? Mr. Churchill admitted that 'Government declined to discern in the miners' resistance any wish to challenge the State." If that was so, why should the action of the Trade Union movement in supporting the miners be regarded as a challenge? Mr. Clynes put the issue clearly when he declared that the miners would have been craven cowards if they had not resisted the wage reductions by the coal-owners and the rest of the workers would have been unworthy the names of comrades if they had not stood behind them. The question at issue is not one of constitution but of justice to the workers. The Government have partially recognised this by compelling the coal-owners to withdraw their notices and to subsidise the industry in order to prevent the reduction of wages. If they are truly in earnest they must go further and take the only permanent remedial measure, recommended two years ago by the Sankey Commission, namely, nationalisation of the mines. A feature of the coal debate which was of special interest to India was the reference made to Labour conditions in Indian mines. Mr. Robert Smillie pointed out that the conditions in coal mines in India were similar to those which existed in Britain a century ago and that there would be a revolution in Britain if the miners were forced down to such a position. Indian miners are too unorganised and Labour movement in India too weak to secure improvement of these scandalous conditions, which permit, for example, the employment of women in coal pits but there is no reason why Mr. Saklatvala's suggestion to restrict the profits of coalowners in India so as to prevent the reduction of the wages to the minimum should not be carried out.

Scandalous Waste.

The Bombay Legislative Council, constituted as it is at present, has perpetrated many an egregious folly and has many a time abetted in the organised loot of the tax-payer's money, but seldom has it identified itself with a more scandalous waste of public money than it did on Saturday in sanctioning the demand made by the acting Revenue Member for a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the current year for the appointment of a military officer on a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month for his precious services as a water diviner. The fact that the sanction was given only by a majority of one vote makes the action of the Council the more reprehensible. We understand that several high Indian officials were strongly opposed to the preposterous proposal, but they could not muster up courage enough even to remain neutral. One non-official member, as he told us, felt so disgusted with this latest performance of the Council dominated as it is by officials, with the subservient Sind Muslim and the non-Brahmin blocs, ever ready to support Government on petty communal and sectional gain, that he decided immediately to leave Poona in sheer despair of getting any good work done by such a body. No wonder. But Saturday's vote should be a warning at once to the electors to exercise their vote so as to send true Nationalists to the next Council and to the Swaraj Party to bestir itself betimes so as to secure a sweeping majority.

Film Censorship.

In regard to Cinema films, as in regard to most other things, freedom is the best safeguard against its own abuse. But as film censorship has come to stay, it is as well that it should be exercised in such a way as to afford adequate protection to the young against sinister inducements. Censorship, as the resolution of the International Prison Congress rightly points out, should not be confined to questions of obscenity but should deal with all matters calculated to injure and deprave youth such as, for example, some of the films which surround the exploits of criminals, real and imaginary, with the halo of adventure and romance. But not less important than the question of banning such films is that of selecting the right men for the task of censorship. Cinema, as a vehicle of education, is assuming increasing importance and the recommendation of the Congress that special films should be provided for the young and that the State should subsidise organisations for the production of films of real value for the young and the general public, deserves the careful attention of Governments in all countries. But in this connection also the State has to exercise the utmost caution to see that while its action stimulates the production of good films it does not deprive the cinema of its real purpose which is to amuse as well as to instruct.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(BY THE HON. MR. GHULAM HUSAIN HIDAYATULLAH.)

I

The Bombay City Municipalities Bill that was introduced in the Legislative Council last week marks a distinct advance in legislation for the local bodies. It has been designed to give wider powers for the management of municipal affairs in the larger cities. It extends the scope of civic activity in the more important centres. The measure thus spells increased progress in the sphere of local affairs. It was referred to the various municipalities for opinion, and its principles and provisions have been generally endorsed. It is, therefore, to be hoped that it will meet with popular appreciation.

The Bill has been found necessary in the interests of the civic development of the larger cities. Hitherto, there have been only two enactments designed for the municipalities in this presidency. These are the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Bombay District Municipal Act. The former applies only to the Bombay Corporation. The latter applies indiscriminately to all the other municipalities in the presidency.

Now, experience has shown that one and the same Act cannot answer the requirements of al the municipalities . It has been found necessary to provide separately for the needs of the larger and the smaller bodies. It has, therefore, been decided to place the major municipalities in a distinct category, and to legislate for them separately.

The various municipalities in the presidency have accordingly been divided into City and Non-City Municipalities. The City Municipalities are to be governed by the present Act, and the Non-City Municipalities will be provided for by a separate Act proposed to be prepared for them.

A list of City Municipalities has, therefore, been made for the purpose, and has been appended as a schedule to the Act. This list is, however, not intended to be exclusive or permanent. Provision has been made both for the subsequent inclusion of any of the present Non-City Municipalities and for the subsequent exclusion of any of the present City Municipalities.

The selection of the City Municipalities has been made on a careful consideration of all the necessary factors, such as population, importance, financial position, administrative capacity of the people of the place, and the like. The classification has not been based on any hard and fast principle, such as that of population alone. A basis of mere population would be a very arbitrary criterion. It would leave out of account several other factors of the greatest importance. On the one hand, a municipality with a population above a certain limit is not necessarily suited for the position of a City Municipality. Its financial condition may not be good enough, or the civic spirit in the place may be sufficiently developed. On the other hand, a municipality with a population below a certain limit is not necessarily incapable of the responsibilities of a City Municipality. On the contrary, it may be quite fitted for the role by its financial position and civic capacity. The Poona Suburban Municipality is an instance in point. Population is, therefore, not an adequate or proper basis by itself. It has, no doubt, been taken into account, but together with other factors of importance. At the same time, the door has been left open both for the subsequent inclusion of any Non-City Municipality in the category of City Municipalities and for the exclusion of any City Municipality from the present class.

Design and Structure.

I now come to the design and structure of the present Bill. The whole municipal machinery has been remodelled with a view to adapt it to the increasing requirements of the larger cities. Experience has shown that it is not convenient for a large body like a City Municipality to carry on the whole administration by detailed consideration of its innumerable affairs at its meetings. Such a practice has been found to involve much loss of time and great delay in the disposal of business. A Standing Committee has, therefore, been constituted with wide powers conferred by statute and such other powers as may be delegated to it by the Municipality It is to consist of not more than twelve and not less than six members, and to hold office for a year at a time. The decisions of the Committee in the exercise of its delegated powers are, however, liable to revision or appeal under any rules that the Municipality may frame in this behalf. Further, provision has also been made for the appointment of other Executive Committees. Their maximum number has been fixed by statute at four. Their strength is to be decided by the Municipality. The members will hold office for a year. These Committees will exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Standing Committee in respect of any purpose the Municipality may think fit, and also any other powers and duties that may be delegated to them by the Municipality in regard to any matter decided to be entrusted to them by that body. Next, Consultative Committees can also be appointed by the Municipality for any special purpose. Such subjects as the Municipality may think fit will be referred to these bodies for enquiry and report or for opinion.

Further, provision has been made for the compulsory appointment of a Chief Officer. This officer will be appointed by the Municipality. His promotion depends on that body. He can also be reduced, suspended or removed by the Municipality. Certain powers of lesser importance have been conferred on him by statute. But his acts in more important matters are subject to the approval or sanction of the Municipality or of the Standing Committee. He is also subject to the general control of the President. His position is therefore one of a

(Continued on page 8.)

LAST WEEK OF EVANS, FRASER & Co.'s GREAT SALE
FURTHER SENSATIONAL REDUCTIONS TO-DAY.
DON'T MISS THE FINAL BARGAINS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN SALSETTE.

REORGANISATION COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

KURLA'S INCLUSION IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOCAL OPINION TO BE CONSULTED.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Chairman of the Salsette Local Self-Government Re-organisation Committee, has submitted to the Government of Bombay the report (with four minutes of dissent) of the Committee appointed in Government Resolution, dated the 15th May, 1924, to consider and report on the re-organisation of Local Self-Government in Salsette.

The Government of Bombay have carefully considered the recommendations of the Committee and are of opinion that no final decision can be reached without ascertaining local opinion on the various proposals. They have therefore arrived at the preliminary conclusions set forth below.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be requested to obtain the views of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at their early convenience on the recommendations of the Committee regarding the inclusion of Kurla Municipality within the limits of the Bombay Municipality. The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, should be requested to obtain the views of the Kurla Municipality in the matter at an early date.

The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, should be requested to arrange for referendum to be made to all the householders of Santa Cruz on the question whether the present Notified Area of Santa Cruz should be included within the municipal limits of Bandra or not. The referendum should be held and the result reported to Government within three months of the date of this Resolution. Mean time the Collector should be requested to ask the Bandra Municipality whether, if the referendum at Santa Cruz is favourable to inclusion within Bandra limits, that body would favour such inclusion and on what terms. The Municipality should also be asked whether it accepts the Committee's proposal to extend the Bandra municipal limits eastwards as far as the Kurla Municipality's limits.

The Collector should be requested to take a referendum of all the householders of Andheri whether they want a Municipality. A similar referendum should be taken at Vile Parle, Versova Beach, Juhu and the outlying agricultural villages whether they wish to be included in the Andheri Municipality, if one is established. The referendum should be made and the result reported to Government within three months of the date of this Resolution.

The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality should remain as it is. The views of the Ghatkopar Municipality and of the inhabitants of Asalpe should be obtained on the question of the inclusion of Asalpe within the limits of the Municipality and reported to Government at an early date.

The Vankola Cantonment should remain as it is.

Government agree with the recommendation of the Committee that for the present Chembur should be declared a Notified Area. The Collector should accordingly be requested to submit the necessary preliminary Notification for the establishment of a Notified Area Committee at that place.

As regards the proposed Urban Committees and the establishment of a Central Board on the lines of an English County Council the report of the Committee with the minutes of dissent should be forwarded to all the Municipalities and Notified Area Committees in Salsette and they should be asked to favour Government with their views on the recommendations of the Committee made in respect of these questions.

Government propose to undertake legislation in regard to the powers and representative character of Notified Aret Committees.

In all the Committee held fourteen meetings. One member was absent throughout having been away from Bombay.

CHAPTER I.

The problems with which the Committee are concerned have arisen in that part of the Island of Salsette which lies within the Bombay Suburban District and the Committee have, in accordance with what they believe to have been the intention of Government, limited their survey to this area, which is bounded on the north by a line drawn roughly from North-West to South-East from Utan via Dahisar to Mulund. The southern boundary of the area is the Mahim Creek over which it is connected with Bombay City by the Mahim Causeway near Bandra and the Sion Causeway near Kurla. For practical purposes the area can be divided into two parts—east Salsette and west Salsette—the dividing barrier being, in the north, the Salsette hills covered with jungle with small hamlets scattered about here and there and at a considerable distance apart and, on the south, a large tract of agricultural land which gradually merges into the low-lying area bordering on the Mahim Creek. Trombay, which is almost a separate island, forms part of East Salsette. There are considerable differences in the respective population and vocations of each half and the main connecting link in each is its railway and road. The populated area lies along the two railways, the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the west and the G. I. P. Railway on the east, and in each case an important road runs roughly parallel to the railway. The large stretch of land in Central Salsette between these areas is almost wholly rural and undeveloped and the urban area proper extends from Bandra as far as Andheri on the west and from Kurla to Ghatkopar on the east.

Besides the two main railways mentioned above a new railway connection has been lately established which serves Chembur in Trombay from Kurla, and a second railway (the Central-Salsette Railway) some seven miles in length from Andheri through Central Salsette to Kurla and thence to Anik to Trombay is under construction and will shortly be opened for passenger traffic under tramway conditions.

The two main roads which run parallel to the Railways are the Bandra-Ghodbunder Road and the Bombay-Agra Road. There are various subsidiary roads of which the most important are two cross roads, from Andheri to Kurla via Marol, and from Santa Cruz to Kurla via Vankola cantonment, and a road from Kurla to Trombay.

There are no water ways in the area. The two water ways of any importance in its neighbourhood are the Mahim river in the south and the Bassein or Thana Creek in the north, both outside the limits of the District.

Owing to the absence of water ways, coupled with a low coast and shallows, there are no harbours of importance on the west coast, but the creeks at Danda and Versova afford facilities for colonies of fishermen. On the east, the Port Trust have an oil pier on the south of Trombay Island and it is probable that docks will be constructed there in course of time.

The District has no natural lakes but in the hills lie the three artificial lakes of Vihar, Tulsi and Powai belonging to the Bombay Municipality and used as sources of their water supply. The pipes from these lakes, as also from Tausa, traverse the area, and under an arrangement with the Municipality supply it also. Within the water shed of the lakes tillage or the practice of any craft is forbidden.

Trapstone is found all over the district and is used for building in Bombay. The Malad quarries supply the best building stone. It is imported on a large scale and used for important buildings. Lime ("kankar") also exists and is extracted in large quantities. At Kurla a considerable quantity of shell lime is made by burning oyster shells. It is chiefly used for white washing.

Weekly cattle markets are held in Kurla and there are weekly bazaars in the important villages. There are two slaughter-houses at Bandra and Kurla from which the Municipalities concerned derive a substantial income.

The sea fisheries are important and support a considerable section of the population. Bombay is naturally the chief market for fish, as also for vegetables.

There are two textile mills at Kurla and one at Ghatkopar and a large plant and well equipped factory has been established at Mulund for the manufacture of steel pipes for the Bombay Municipal Corporation water-supply and similar purposes. There are three match factories at Ghatkopar, a bone mill and a carbon products factory at Vikhroli, a paint factory at Mulund and tanneries at Kurla. West Salsette has so far been kept free of large factories, and the policy has been to discourage as far as possible the establishment of factories in that part of the Island.

There are milch cattle stables at Borivli, Kurla and elsewhere in the island.

Apart from these concerns there is no considerable trade or industry in the district. Most of the business people have their establishments or employment in Bombay and travel there daily.

The income of the agriculturists is mostly derived from mango, vegetable, and flower gardens, cocoanut carts, and rice cultivation during the rains. A large quantity of grass is exported to Bombay.

The area is 142 square miles and the total population, according to the census of 1921, is 1,52,840, of which 70,377 is urban and the rest 82,463 is rural. The distribution of population according to communities is given in the census report of 1921 as follows:—

Advanced Hindus	...	...	18,919
Intermediate Hindus	...	...	53,030
Backward Hindus	...	...	35,806
Rest of the Hindus	..	...	5,310
Mehomedans	...	...	14,432
Christians	...	...	22,748
Others	...	...	2,595
		Total ...	1,52,840

Statements showing the population in the several local areas and in the important villages and also showing the number of literate and illiterate persons are attached in appendices D. and E. A fair proportion of the population is literate (22 1-3 per cent. males and 10 per cent. females)

There are, according to the census definition, four towns (Bandra, Kurla, Ghatkopar and Santa Cruz) and 83 villages, but Ville Parle, Andheri, Malad and Borivli are in reality towns of a considerable population and importance. Of the total (23,365) occupied houses, 6,315 are, according to the census, in towns and 16,990 in villages. Of the 83 villages 47 are alienated and are held by some 20 Khots. This alienation of the majority of the villages in Salsette leads to divided authority between the khots and Government in questions regarding lands and is a factor which tends to complicate the question of local self-government in the area.

CHAPTER II.

The existing local self-government authorities are:—

(a) Four Municipalities.—(1) Bandra, (2) Kurla, (3) Ghatkopar-Kirol, and (4) Juhu. (b) Ten Notified Area Committees.—1. Santa Cruz, 2. Ville Parle, 3. Andheri, 4. Goregaon, 5, Kandivli, 6. Malad. 7, Borivli, 8. Vikhroli, 9. Bhandup, and 10. Mulund. (c) District Local Board. (d) Taluka Local Board. (e) Cantonment Authority for Santa Cruz. (f) Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. (g) *Village Panchayat Versova.

The income and expenditure of the local authorities for 1922-23 is stated below:—

4 Municipalities, Income Rs. 6,23,000. Expenditure Rs. 6,38,000, Incidence of taxation per head of population Rs. 4-12; 5 Notified Area Committees of Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri, Malad and Borivli, Income Rs. 1,52,000. Expenditure Rs. 1,45,000. Incidence of taxation per head of population Rs. 2-14-8; Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. Income Rs. 1,000. Expenditure Rs. 650. Incidence of taxation per head of population nil; District and Taluka Local Boards. Income Rs. 96,000. Expenditure Rs. 94,000 Incidence of taxation per head of population As. 11.

N.B.—(i) Full details will be found in Appendix G. (ii) The remainingv five Notified Area Committees only exist for the purpose of regulating buildings and roads and have no income and expenditure.

The main sources from which the income of the several local authorities is derived are:—

Municipalities:—(1) House tax, water tax, general and special sanitary cess. (Bandra also levies terminal and wheel taxes); (2) Revenue from municipal properties and powers, educational and medical institutions, and slaughter-houses and markets; (3) Grants and contributions from Government and other sources.

Notified Area Committees:—(1) House tax, general sanitary cess (Andheri levies a water rate also); (2) Revenus from markets and fines under municipal and other acts; (3) Grants and contributions.

Local Boards:—(1) Sand and quarrying fees, local fund cess, cattle pounds; (2) Receipts from educational and medical institutions; (3) Government and other contributions.

The incidence of taxation is highest in Bandra (Rs. 10-5-1) and lowest (As. 11) in the District and Taluka Boards Area. The total revenues of all the local self-governing bodies distributed over the total population of the area gives an incidence of taxation of Rs. 5-11-2 per head. These figures may be compared with the incidence of taxation in the Bombay Municipality which is Rs. 20-2-4. The taxes levied by this Municipality are:—

General tax 11 per cent., Fire tax ¼ per cent., Water tax 3 3/4 per cent., Halalkhor tax 3, Wheel tax.....Town duties.....

None of the local bodies has a separate water-supply system of its own. Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Kurla and Vankola get water from the Bombay Municipality on payment of a fixed rate per 1,000 gallons. In the remaining areas only well water is used.

There are no drains or sewers. Each local body has its own establishment to do its conservancy work. There are only three public dispensaries (at Bandra, Andheri and Kurla) and one leper asylum (at Trombay) and a few private dispensaries. No central hospitals exist for serious cases or for cases requiring hospital and expert treatment or good nursing. There is one veterinary dispensary at Bandra. Tramways and fire brigade services do not exist.

Kerosene lamps are used for street lighting and even these are few and far between. Bandra proposes to introduce an electric or gas street lighting system shortly.

The present arrangements for local self-government within the Bombay Suburban District are in the opinion of the Committee not wholly suitable and satisfactory for the following reasons:—(1) The local authorities are unduly numerous; (2) The area of jurisdiction of the Taluka and the District Local Boards is the same and the two bodies perform functions that could equally well or better be performed by one; (3) Popular representation in the Notified Area Committees is inadequate; (4) The financial resources of the individual small bodies are insufficient to meet the urgent wants of the growing suburban population; (5) The taxation and income of the several authorities is unequally assessed and unequally distributed; (6) The jurisdiction and powers of the Notified Area Committees are too limited to deal with the large areas under their control or adjoining their borders; (7) There is inadequate provision, apart from external Government agency, for the co-ordination of the work of various bodies for such purposes as the framing of rules and regulations, water-supply, main roads, drainage, tramways, etc.; (8) The powers of the Local Boards are not adequate to deal with the questions which are arising in the developing suburban area, for example, with the construction of factories, building regulations and dangerous or noxious trades; (9) There are many complaints as to inadequate sanitary and public health arrangements, deficient water-supply, bad lighting of roads, poor halalkhor service, etc.

In many places the existing conditions are not conducive to administrative efficiency or to ordered development and in the interests of good government it is necessary to remedy the defects noticed above. Simplification of areas, consolidation of power and co-ordination of effort seem the prime necessities of reform and conflicts of jurisdiction and the multiplication of authorities should be reduced to a minimum. Further, if local self-government is to be carried on by unpaid representative councils, every effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the best men in the locality

ABSORPTION AND CO-ORDINATION

The Committee are therefore of opinion that the present local units should be abscribed when possible or converted into larger and more representative bodies and that their work shoud be co-ordinated, larger questions and common services being assigned to a central body. They consider that such areas as are already developed should receive an urban constitution and the remainder a rural constitution of a character which can be conveniently converted into a Municipality when necessary.

None of those who were consulted have approved the idea of a single Municipality for the whole of Salsette and the Committee agree with this unanimous opinion. Such a Municipality would be unwieldy, would require an expensive staff, would reduce local interest and local effort and service, and would be unpopular with the people and with the existing bodies. The suburban district is, speaking broadly, neither an industrial, commercial, nor a manufacturing area and at the present stage of development is, in the opinion of the Committee, not suited for government by the complicated provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act or by the expensive administrative machinery which it presupposes.

Likewise, a very large majority are not in favour of merging any part of Salsette in the Bombay Municipality, though individual opinions have been put forward advocating the inclusion of Bandra, Kurla, or the whole of the area up to Andheri on the west and Ghatkopar on the east. The Committee are not inclined to accept the opinions of this minority, except perhaps as regards Kurla. Bombay is already a very large and almost an unwieldy unit for local self-government purposes. Its problems and needs are great and when the north end of the Island is fully occupied, it will have a still heavier task. The addition of any large area would be burdensome to that body and possibly not in the interests of the area absorbed in it. Salsette can hardly hope for effective representation and weight in the Bombay Municipality and, if a part of the Island is brought into the City, there will still remain the other area with its problems unsolved. Though the obligations of the Corporation under section 61 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act might not be immediately insisted on in every part of the area, yet provision for roads, education, lighting and sanitation would have to be made at an early date.

The town of Kurla might well be excepted from these conclusions. It lies at the main entrance to Bombay and with its factories and industrial population presents similar problms to those of the City. Its municipal mismanagement and insanitary conditions make it a menace to Bombay and there is, it is to be feared, little prospect of improvement in these. The Bombay Municipality has already considered the question of its inclusion in their limits but has deferred action. If it can be induced to incorporate Kurla in its area, the Committee believe that it would be to the benefit of both areas In our opinion the matter is one which the Bombay Municipality should now be asked to reconsider.

For the reasons set forth above the Committee do not consider that the Bombay City Municipal constitution can be applied at present either to the proposed primary bodies, or to the central local authority whose creation is suggested. There are other important towns in this Presidency such as Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona and Hubli, which are sufficiently governed under the District Municipal Act; outside the Presidency also there are numerous large cities administered by a provincial municipalities act on similar lines. For the primary bodies the District Municipal Act will, in the opinion of the Committee, afford a sufficient basis for the central body a constitution similar to that of an English county councils seems most suitable.

The Committee would make the following recommendations for the primary local authorities in the area:—

URBAN AREAS.

(1) Bandra Municipality.—The present limits of the Bandra Municipality should be extended so as to include in it the area to the east up to the limits of the Kurla Municipality and that now under the Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz. (2) Andheri Municipality.—A new municipality, with headquarters at Andheri and to be named the Andheri Municipality should be formed—the notified areas of Vile Parle and Andheri, Juhu Municipality, Varsova Beach Sanitary Committee and Varsova Village Panchayat and the village of Marol and other surrounding villages up to and including Ismailia in the north. (3) Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, and Kurla Municipality if not absorbed in Bombay, should remain separate municipalities as at present. (4) Vankola Cantonment should remain a separate local authority under the Cantonment Act as at present. (5) Chambur should, in the first instance, be constituted a Notified Area which should merge later into the Trombay Urban Committee (see below.)

For the Andheri Municipality the Committee have indicated the area in rough outlines only and have not thought fit to specify the exact boundaries. They consider that these can more appropriately be left to be settled in consultation with local officers and in consonance with local opinion. There seems considerable difference of opinion, for example, whether Santa Cruz should be included in it or be added to Bandra, and though the Committee favour the latter proposal, they believe that if there is any real preponderance of opinion amongst those concerned the matter should be decided in accordance with it. The reasons which lead the Committee to favour the inclusion of Santa Cruz in Bandra, although opinion in Santa Cruz is divided, are that the Bandra Municipality is unmistakably in favour of the inclusion and has passed a resolution to that effect, that the whole area of Santa Cruz as well as the adjoining area of Bandra is now under very active development, that the problems of Santa Cruz are peculiarly difficult and require handling by a local body of resources and experience, and that it is only through Santa Cruz that good road access can be obtained to the area on the East of the B. B. and C. I. Railway which should come under municipal control as early as possible and can only come under Bandra. Regarding the proposed inclusion of Santa Cruz with Andheri, which is the only alternative before them, the Committee fear that the are they have proposed for that municipality is, even if Santa Cruz is excluded already on the unwield side.

The constitution, franchise, powers, functions, etc., of the above municipalities should be the same as those provided for in the present District Municipal Act.

The problem of the best form of local government for the areas outside the limits of the present or proposed municipalities and notified area committees is one of considerable difficulty and three suggestions for its solution have been put before and considered by the Committee.

The first is administration by village committees organised under the direction and guidance of the central body, the second is administration by a local board on similar lines to the present system of the District and Taluka Local Board but combining these bodies in one; and the third is that set forth below of Urban Committees for sections of the area.

Each of these is a possible solution and none is free from difficulty. The Committee are disposed to favour and recommend the last.

Th difficulty as regards the first proposal is that in consequence of the prevalent illiteracy the experiment of village committees is not likely to be successful in actual practice.

The second in fact falls to the ground in consequence of the committee's recommendation for a central body which will supersede the District and Taluka Local Boards.

The third proposal seems to offer the most feasible solution of the problem.

Under it, for the area remaining in the district outside the proposed four municipalities, urban committees would be established on the lines of the Notified Area Committees under the District Municipal Act but with a liberalised constitution framed on municipal lines with a franchise, wards and elections. The notified areas should be expanded both in constitution and area and the non-municipal part of the district should be divided among and absorbed by them after abolishing the present statutory one mile limit. The proposal is that the nearest committee should take in not merely the urban or semi-urban tract at its head-quarters but also the surrounding rural tract. The Committee recommend the formation of the following four Committees:—

PROPOSED COMMITTEES.

(1) Malad Urban Committee—including the villages of Madh, Erangal, Dharavi, Akse, Marve, Malavni, Valuni, Malad, Eksar, Pahdi, Goregaon, Majas, Viharavli, Parjapur, Maroshi, Ara, Dindoshi, Chinchavli, Kurad.

(2) Borivli Urban Committee—including the villages of Manori, Gorai, Charkop, Kandivli, Borivli, Eksar Dahisar, Mandpeshwar, Shimpovli, Akurli, Poisar, Magathne.

(3) Trombay Urban Committee—including the island of Trombay together with the villages of Chembur, Maravli and Anik.

(4) Mulund Urban Committee—including the villages of Saki, Chendavli Tunghve, Powai, Vikhroli, Hariali, Kanjur, Paspoli, Sai, Klerabad, Gunagaon, Tulsi, Mulund, Nahur and Bhandup.

For facility of reference a plan showing the exact boundaries of these four areas and also of the proposed four municipalities is attached.

The powers, functions and finance of these committees would be similar to those of the existing Notified Area Committees under the District Municipal Act and they would have the possibility of expanding up to the full municipal standard. The Committee recommend that their constitution be form the beginning similar to that of a municipality and an elective element of two-thirds is, in the opinion of the Committee, desirable. They would, at the same time, suggest that the number of members on each committee might, in the first instance, be from nine to twelve. This number would give to each Committee six to eight elected members. For purposes of election two or more villages may be grouped together into separate constituency electing one or more members to the Committee according to the strength and importance of the constituency.

The provisions of the District Municipal Act as regards notified areas are elastic and these committees could be started with defined and limited powers and duties which could be extended gradually as the area developed.

These recommendations require amendments in the District Municipal Act. These are dealt with in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 14 below. Until these amendments are effected the Committee would recommend that the present Notified Area Committees of Goregaon, Malad, Kandivli, Borivli, Vikroli, Bhandup and Mulund should continue as at present and that the rural area should be administered by the District Local Board only and not by both Taluka and District Boards. The immediate abolition of the Taluka Local Board which this implies is possible under the Local Boards Act, 1923.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

For the co-ordination of work of the primary units and for the execution of schemes and the discharge of functions which are beyond the scope of a single

(Continued on next page.)

*Though this Panchayat has been constituted it has never met or functioned.

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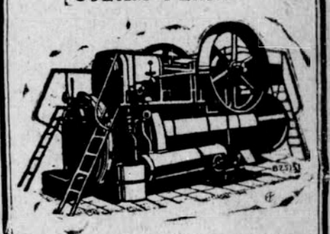
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LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN SALSETTE.

(Continued from previous page.)

unit individually, it is in the opinion of the Committee necessary to create a strong and unified authority on the lines of the County Councils of England. The Committee recommend the establishment of such a council as an executive, co-ordinating and supervising authority outside and above the several minor authorities and with power to appoint committees to carry out any of its various functions. The public requirements in such matters as education, water-supply, public health, main roads, building regulations, the zoning of areas of development, the control of public utility companies (telephone and electric traction and supply) render it essential that there should be one local authority able to deal with the main problems as one connected whole, able to act with weight and authority, and to check mal-development and insidious slum tendencies with a staff capable of working out and executing the necessary large schemes and of advising and assisting the primary bodies. The executive and co-ordinating functions are to a considerable extent at present performed by the Development Department and the immediate necessity for the authority advocated is therefore not so great as it otherwise would be. This Department on its present basis is, however, the Committee assume, not likely to be a permanent institution and various of its functions as regards the Bombay Suburban Area could appropriately be transferred to and exercised by a body of the kind suggested. Before the Development Department ceases to function, the creation of a central local authority will doubtless be a necessity. The Committee consider therefore that the principle of its creation should be accepted, details worked out and legislation undertaken.

Constitution.—Generally the opinion of the Committee is that this county council should consist in the first instance, of:—(1) representatives selected by the local authorities in the area in proportion to population; at a later stage direct election might well be substituted for representation of the primary bodies. (2) a representative to be elected by the Khots and Inamdars in the district; (3) Members nominated by Government. (4) representatives of any special body such as the Bombay Port Trust, if its sphere of activity comes under the local authorities in the area.

Functions.—The services and functions that could be entrusted to it are enumerated below:—

(1) Main roads. (2) Education (the central board would become the authority corresponding to that under the Primary Education Act for the whole area except the Bandra Municipality which should be constituted a separate authority). (3) Public Health.—Appointment of a health officer to advise and supervise. Executive powers in public health matters to remain with the local primary units. (4) Establishment and maintenance of a central hospital to serve the whole area. (5) Water supply (including capital works and distribution of water to the primary units). (6) Main drainage (when it is possible to take up a scheme). (7) Fire-brigade (when it is possible to take up a scheme). (8) Supervision of vaccination. (9) Supervision of registration of births and deaths (10) Power to compel local bodies to make rules and by-laws and the scrutinizing of them to obtain uniformity, and in default, to frame them and compel the bodies to adopt them. (11) Weights and measures. (12) Adulteration of food and drugs. (13) Provision of a town planning officer and the working out of town planning schemes from time to time.

FINANCE.

The following sources of revenue are suggested for this authority. (1) A general rate to be levied in the whole area. This might include the whole of the present local fund cess and a certain percentage increase in the general tax (house tax) levied in the District. (2) Taxes for special services rendered, e.g., water tax, drainage or fire-brigade tax, etc. (3) A share of terminal tax or tolls levied by a primary unit if the central board be charged with the maintenance of main roads. (4) Wheel tax on heavy lorries using the main roads. (5) Quarrying fees. (6) Government grants for education, chief, officer's or engineer's pay, health officer's pay, clerical establishment of the non-official President of the District Local Board and such other grants as are at present given to the District Local Board, whose place the central board is intended to take. (7) The assignment by Government in perpetuity of half the non-agricultural assessment. If Government are not prepared to agree to this, the whole should be transferred, such assignment being limited to a fixed period, say of 20 years. The Committee are of opinion that such an assignment can fairly be asked for. The County Council would require funds to construct and maintain roads, drains, hospitals, schools, etc., and provide other facilities in advance before the population of Bombay migrated to the suburbs. The Committee consider that in the pioneer stage of the development of the area some help from Government is necessary. Without this it is feared that the taxation of the central body would be very high, thus throwing an undue burden on the present generation of rate payers. This proposal is not new and there is a precedent for it in the action of the Government of Madras who have already made such an assignment. The Committee take the opportunity of inviting Government's attention to the Press Communique dated the 3th August 1922 issued by the Government of Madras, a copy of which is appended. Appendix H. The Committee do not see any legal or technical difficulty as regards the assignment of this tax levied in Government villages. The question in Salsette is, however, complicated by the majority of villages being alienated. The Eksar Khot receives the whole non-agricultural revenue. In other non-alienated villages no non-agricultural assessment has been levied under the Land Revenue Code. This source of revenue should, in the Committee's opinion, be made applicable to alienated as well as to Government villages. The only apparent means of doing this is (assuming the non-agricultural revenue in Government villages is to be equally divided between Government and the county council) for Government to reduce to one half the present rates of non-agricultural assessment in both Khoti and Government villages, any excess over the one half at present accruing to the Inamdars, being paid to them until absorbed in subsequent increases in non-agricultural assessment, and for the county council to levy a tax similarly assessed under the District Municipal Act on both Government and Khoti villages. The amount of non-agricultural assessment collected in the district during the last four years was:—

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1920-21	29,097
1921-22	30,546
1922-23	32,888
1923-24	35,676

If the Committee's proposal be accepted, the loss to Government would be about Rs. 29,000 in 1925-26 and a larger sum in each succeeding year.

The recommendation about the creation of a county council with executive, supervising and advisory powers cannot be given effect to under the existing provisions of the District Municipal Act. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that the Act be amended or a special act passed to provide for the creation of such a body The constitution, functions and finance of this body have been set forth above. Government should reserve to itself the power to fix the total number of members, the number of members to be elected by each of the local authorities, the proportion of elected and nominated members and the bodies, if any, who would have special representation. The powers of the county council should be similar to those of the English county council, of which a description is given in the attached note (Appendix J.) It should have the power of compelling a primary unit to take into its consideration suggestions made by it and on the primary unit failing to carry out such suggestions, if the council considers them essential, with the sanction of Government, to carry them out itself or through its agency and recover the cost from the defaulting body. In the opinion of the Committee this power is necessary particularly in matters of the public health and sanitation of an area which is fast growing as a residential appanage to Bombay City. The government of the Board should vest in the council, managing and other committees and a chief officer and other executive officers. It is necessary that the proposal should be further ventilated and opinions invited. If the general principle is accepted, then the suggestion made above will afford a basis for detailed proposals. Meanwhile the Committee would recommend that joint meetings of representatives of the various local bodies for discussion of their common problems should be initiated and encouraged.

Some of the proposals of the Committee will involve considerable discussion, legislation and consequent delay, but there are a number which are obviously necessary and immediately possible with very little legislative change.

Some of these are set forth before. This includes:—

(1) The extension of the boundaries of the Bandra Municipality. (2) The constitution of a new Andheri Municipality. (3) The creation of a Notified Area at Chembur.

PROPOSED MEASURES.

In addition, the following measures are necessary and are recommended for early action.

(1) Whatever local authorities are established there is no need for both Taluka and District Local Boards in the suburban area. These bodies should be amalgamated and only one continued till it becomes possible to create a county council when the remaining board should be absorbed in it. (2) A change in section 187, Chapter XIV, of the District Municipal Act which limits notified areas to towns which are either taluka head quarters or within a radius of one mile from a railway station is necessary as far as the Bombay Suburban District is concerned. Development is taking place and will take place at places more than a mile from a railway station and apart from this, the change will be required to permit of the constitution of the proposed urban committees. The Committee would recommend that section 187 (3) of the District Municipal Act be completely repealed, or if not completely, then at least as far as the Bombay Suburban District is concerned.

(3) Provision should be made in the District Local Boards Act giving power to the boards for the regulation of buildings, etc., on the lines of section 48 (n), (o) and (p) of the District Municipal Act. At present houses are being built in areas outside the limits of any authority, which has power to make by-laws dealing with buildings. These areas may be extensively developed in the future and the local authority in charge of them ought to have power to secure healthy and sanitary accommodation for the inhabitants of its area.

(4) The Committee are of opinion that the urban authorities should vary the taxation in the areas under their control according to the advantages enjoyed. If an urban authority has within its limit a rural area, the latter should not be taxed to the same extent as the urban area but taxation should be regulated according to the facilities and conveniences offered to the rural areas.

There is one area not dealt with in the above discussion, viz., the Ambernath taluka of the district.

This comprises only the new industrial town of Ambernath and its immediate surroundings. It has now a taluka board and a Notified Area Committee. These suffice at present but a municipality will be required and should be established before long. This can well take over and deal with the whole area, if and when, through the changes proposed, the authority of the local boards in it should disappear.

Finally the Committee would desire to acknowledge their indebtedness to their Secretary. Mr. H. D. Warden, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he has carried out his duties, and for the able assistance received in the collection and compilation of material, and the preparation of this report.

In signing the report as Chairman, it is necessary for me to explain that the whole deliberations of the Committee were presided over by Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., who also supervised the preparation of the report. My duties as Chairman were limited to a single meeting. My colleagues doubtless share my opinion of our indebtedness to Mr. Martin for the care and ability with which he guided our enquiries and discussions and framed our conclusions.

R. D. BELL, Chairman.
R. P. MASANI, (see minute).
E. W. PERRY
H. R. MICHAEL.
PIROJSHA JAMSETJI VAKIL, (see my minute.)
K. R. DAPHTARY.
F. A. C. REBELLO, (see note.)
JANMAYJAY CHHABILDAS.
G. B. PRADHAN, (subject to a minute of dissent).

The minutes referred to above will be published in subsequent issues.—Ed. "B. C.")

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No. 7

NEED OF CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., has given notice of a number of resolutions which he intends to move in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly.

The first of these recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he may be pleased to give due consideration to Indian opinion which is almost unanimous in holding that (a) the Government of India Act of 1919 has not in any real measure introduced the principle of responsibility in the old system of benevolent despotism that obtained in British India (b) that the Reforms introduced by the Act have failed to evolve the conditions necessary for an honourable and fruitful co-operation between the peoples' representatives and the permanent Executive and (c) that the recommendations contained in the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee are utterly inadequate to effect any material improvements in the present conditions.

Mr. Acharya will further recommend that the Governor-General-in-Council should forthwith summon a representative round table conference to determine what immediate revision of the present constitution is necessary in order to facilitate the attainment of full self-Government by India at an early date.

He will also urge the removal of disqualifications with respect to franchise in the case of political prisoners not guilty of moral turpitude and the release of political prisoners and exiles.—Associated Press.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY SEX BAR.

LADIES' PROTEST AND SUPPORT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug 7.

Mrs. Durgacharan Banerji took the chair at the Allahabad women's meeting to protest against the recent action of the Allahabad University prohibiting lady students from joining classes along with male students. Among those present were Mrs. Chintamani, Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Ramakant Malaviya, and Mrs. P. N. Sapru. A resolution was passed disapproving of the action of the University and characterising the introduction of sex bar as a new and retrograde policy calculated to lead to sex conflict and calling on the executive of the Allahabad University to reconsider their decision.

SUPPORTERS OF UNIVERSITY'S ACTION.

Another ladies meeting was held in Arya Kanya Patashala with Shrimati Sushila Devi in the chair. Resolutions were passed thanking the University for making special arrangements for separate teaching and residence of Indian girls and stating that in the interests of women's education it is necessary in the present stage of the country to abolish immediately the system of joint education of the two sexes and urging the University authorities to take immediate steps to give effect to this.—A. P.

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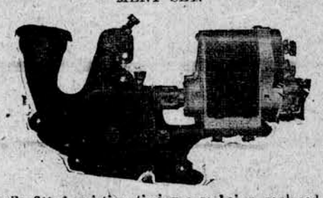

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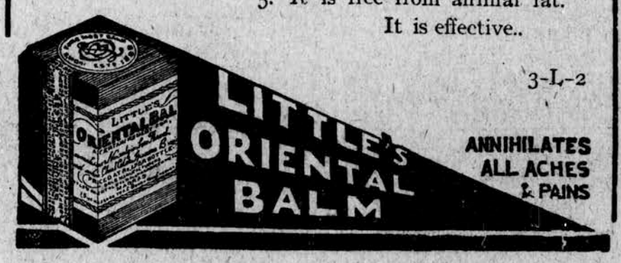

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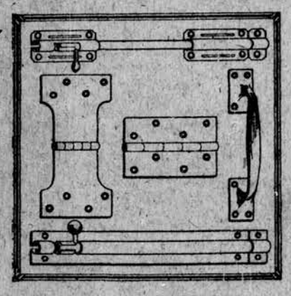

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